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THE

UNITED BRETHREN'S

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,

AND

Religious Miscellany:

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHENS; WITH OTHER INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

No. 6. SECOND QUARTER. Vol. VIII.

I. GREENLAND.

At the two northern and oldest settlements of *New-Herrnhut* and *Lichtenfels*, health and prosperity have been mercifully vouchsafed to the native flocks, gathered by Christ's servants on that desolate and ice-clad coast. But at the two southern stations in Greenland, *Lichtenau* and *Fredericksthal*, a pestilential epidemic was permitted by the Lord to rage for many weeks in the autumn of 1842, which caused sore and varied suffering and great mortality among the population. At Lichtenau sixty-six individuals, chiefly heads of families, were carried off by this disease; and at Fredericksthal above twenty. Great and heart-rending were the consequent distress and sufferings of the widows and orphans. The missionaries thankfully availed themselves of the means, placed at their disposal by the liberality of their European friends, to relieve the destitute members of their flock. By this visitation, many careless souls seem to have been brought to reflection, and others, it is hoped, to sincere repentance.

The arrival of the long-expected copies of the Psalms, Scripture Narratives, and Catechisms, in the Greenland language, produced great joy among the missionaries and their converts. At Lichtenfels a school-house had been lately built, which is already found to be a most valuable appendage to that settlement.

(From the Periodical Accounts.)

1. LETTER FROM BROTHER J. F. D. TIETZE.

Lichtenfels, July 22d, 1842.

Dear Brother,—Truly thankful were we to reach this place, after the most tempestuous of the five voyages I have made across the Atlantic, with the exception of the first, in the year 1824. The

winds bore us swiftly across the ocean, so that we were not more than five weeks and three days between Copenhagen and Godhaab. My dear wife suffered severely from sea-sickness, being able to be out of bed but seldom during the whole of our passage. The more pleasant and profitable to us, was, therefore, our short sojourn with our brethren and sisters at New Herrnhut, at the close of which, we continued our voyage to Lichtenfels, in a skin-boat, a tedious and toilsome mode of conveyance, but, in the present instance, a safe one. On reaching this place, on the first of June, we were rejoiced to find our two dear little boys well and thriving. The Friend of Children had mercifully watched over them, during our absence of eleven months, and preserved them from all evil, for which we brought Him the offering of our parental gratitude. Nor was this the only call upon us for praise and thanksgiving to our God. From every quarter, we received cheering accounts of the blessing, both spiritual and temporal, which had rested on the Greenland congregation at this place. During the progress of the autumn of 1842, and at the celebration of the Christmas festival, our brethren had the joy to see nearly the whole of their flock collected around them, the fineness of the weather affording unusual facilities for visits from its more distant members. With few exceptions, our people enjoyed a good state of health, no such pestilence being permitted to come nigh their dwellings as wasted the families of their countrymen at Lichtenau and Fredericksthal. From those stations, the intelligence is mournful indeed; but the Lord has doubtless wise and gracious purposes to effect by means of such a severe chastisement.

For the generous help which has been extended to the Greenland mission by our dear British friends, especially within the few last years, we cannot be too grateful. It is to this aid that we are in a great measure indebted for the new and convenient schoolhouse, which we have just erected at this place, and we beg herewith to return our warmest thanks to our unknown benefactors. The summer of last year was uncommonly wet, and consequently very unfavourable to building operations, and had not the autumn following proved more genial, the building would not be in the advanced state in which it is at present. By great exertions, Br. Hasting was enabled so far to complete the interior work, that it could be made use of during the whole of last winter, for the daily instruction of a company of attentive scholars. One great object of this instruction, is to make the dear children, committed to our care, well acquainted with the word of God, and the doctrine of Jesus, and though the continued dispersion of a considerable portion of our flock, interposes serious hinderances in the way of this good work, we desire to proceed in faith on the divine promises, and to labour on with the patience of hope, till the period arrives when these obstacles shall be removed. We commit the care of these souls, so dear to us, to him who has purchased them with his own blood, and to whom they are therefore still dearer, and who is intimately acquainted with all their circumstances. Since our arri-

val here, several of those distressing casualties, which are alas! of so frequent occurrence on this coast, have taken place, and brought mourning and destitution into more than one family. A young man lost his life, while in quest of the eggs of sea-birds, and has left behind him a widow and three helpless children. Two other young men went out in their kayaks, to the drift-ice, which lay in masses, nearly twenty miles from Lichtenfels, but never returned home. The probability is, that they were carried out to sea by the north wind, which just about that time began to blow rather violently. Occurrences like these are always very afflictive, and make a deep impression on the whole congregation. During the last week, Brn. Kögel and Hasting have been busily occupied in the Fiorde, about eighteen miles from the place, collecting brush-wood for firing, the severest and most unpleasant toil to which we are here liable. On these occasions, we are indeed made to feel, that our pilgrim's life has its hardships and privations. Never have we to suffer so much from wet and cold, as during these expeditions, which, however, we are not yet able to dispense with. At the present time, many of our Greenlanders are absent on the rein-deer hunt, and meet with good success. Those who remain with us are equally successful in the capelin (herring) fishery. The weather is fruitful, and we anticipate a good return from our gardens. The publications of one kind or other, which you have sent us, are all very acceptable. Receive our thanks for them.

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2. LETTER FROM BROTHER VALENTINE MÜLLER.

Lichtenau, August 16th, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER,—I have first, in the name of our whole mission-family, to express the warmest thanks to the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the assurance of their willingness to undertake the publication of a new and improved edition of the Greenland New Testament, for the use of our several congregations. The manuscript, which has been for some time past in course of revision, we had hoped, would have been ready for transmission to Europe this year, but we have been disappointed. We do, however, confidently expect, that by the summer of 1844, the work will have been carefully gone through, and subjected to a material improvement, both as to correctness and propriety of diction. You will, I am sure, rejoice to hear, that the copies of the Psalter, and of the "Scripture Narratives," in the Greenland language, for which we are indebted to the Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society, have at length reached us, and their distribution, of which only a commencement has yet been made, has created general joy among our people. Pray tender to these excellent Societies, the very grateful acknowledgments of ourselves and the flocks committed to our charge. We accept these valuable gifts, as a renewed token of the Christian love and faithful remembrance of our dear British friends, who have already

laid us under so many obligations. I had scarcely written the foregoing paragraphs, when one of our native assistants entered my room, to beg for a copy of the above-mentioned books. I was glad to have an opportunity hereby afforded me, of informing him that I was sending a letter to the kind friends in Great Britain, to whom we were chiefly indebted for them, and of explaining to him what had induced them to show such love to people whom they had never seen. The good man was astonished at what I told him, and begged that I would convey to these unknown and unseen benefactors of his nation, a cordial salutation, and an assurance of unfeigned gratitude. I cannot express to you, dear brother, the thankfulness which I myself feel, for the service which has thus been rendered to us, and especially for the assistance which we are deriving from these books, in the labour of education. It was not a little gratifying to me to find, that the estimate I had formed of the liberality of British Christians, to their more distant brethren, and of their love for the Greenland race, was not overstrained, but had been abundantly warranted by the fruits produced.

Since the date of my letter of last year, we have passed through a season of very severe trial. Owing to the wet and variable summer of 1842, there broke out in the autumn following a violent epidemic, by which nearly every family was more or less seriously attacked, and no fewer than sixty-six members of our congregation carried off, in the space of eight weeks. Towards the end of November, when the disease was at its height, we had often three or four persons lying dead at one time, and once as many as six. Nearly all the adult members of our congregation being laid up, we found it difficult, at times, to do what was needful for the interment of the dead, and more than once, had to assist with our own hands in digging the graves. The disease being considered infectious, it was necessary to commit the bodies to the earth with as little delay as possible. Notwithstanding the precautions I used, I did not altogether escape the contagion, having been confined to the house, and in part to my chamber, for a full week, with a smart attack of the prevailing disorder. As far as I can judge of its character, from personal observation and experience, I should say, that it was in the first instance erysipelas, which, however, gradually became typhus and putrid fever, owing to the coarse and unsuitable diet of the Greenlanders. In some families, all the adults were carried off; our married choir alone lost thirty-two members. You may, therefore, easily conceive, what distress prevailed among the widows and orphans who were left behind, mostly unprovided for, and how thankful we were for the relief of various kinds which the bounty of our friends in Europe enabled us to supply. At first, I was very doubtful what would become of the many poor children, who were not of an age to help themselves, but their heavenly Father mercifully cared for them, during the whole of the winter, so that none among them suffered any real want.

Though we cannot say, that this "summons to repentance" produced as powerful or immediate an effect on the Greenlanders

around us, as did the preaching of Jonah upon the Ninevites, we were rejoiced to perceive, that it was the occasion of leading many to serious reflection, and of inducing a greater earnestness in the pursuit of the one thing needful. The means of grace were more diligently improved than they had been, and the services of the church, especially in the Passion-week, were numerously and devoutly frequented. Indeed, during the whole of the Lent season, we had the pleasure to receive a succession of visits from the scattered out-dwellers of our flock, who were eager to share the privileges enjoyed by its resident members, and to attend the discourses and liturgical meetings, in which a dying Saviour's love was the theme of commemoration.

For the kind interest you have taken in the improvement of our mission-premises, we feel much indebted to you. Could you see the wretched damp rooms, which we have hitherto been compelled to inhabit, you would wonder that the proposed additional accomdations had been deferred so long. The erection of a suitable school-room is equally indispensable to the well-being of our schools. The ship destined for Julianenhaab, with the materials on board for the above-mentioned purpose, arrived off the coast on the 20th of May, but owing to the quantity of drift-ice which impeded her progress, was unable to deliver her cargo at that port till the beginning of August. As Julianenhaab is nearly forty miles from this settlement, it will be a work of some time and labour to have the timber and other stores conveyed hither in skin-boats. Next spring we intend, if the Lord will, to commence our building operations, in the progress of which the counsel and help of our dear Brother Kruth, who has already arrived with us, will be of the utmost service to his brethren here, who have really but little leisure for work of this kind.

I would still observe that it is my intention, before any general distribution of the Psalms and Scripture Narratives takes place, to explain to the members of our Greenland flocks, in some congregation meetings, the nature and scope of these valuable works, which we have no doubt will prove a source of real instruction and edification to them.

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3. LETTER FROM BROTHER JOHN KÖGEL.

Lichtenau, July 30th.

Dear Brother—In regard to the progress of the missionary work here, I may venture to say, that it appears to assume by degrees a character of greater solidity, notwithstanding the many blemishes which still attach to it. The improvement to which I am adverting, whether past or present, is to be traced in a great measure to the extension of the benefits of education among the young. The majority of our children and youth show diligence in learning, and would make greater advancement, did not their domestic circumstances, and their whole manner of life, interpose

so many hinderances in the way. When the new school-house is finished, we may hope that education will become yet more general among them, and its effects more apparent.

During the past year, the endeavours of our people to obtain the needful provision for their families were greatly blessed. They suffered no want the whole winter through, and, on the approach of spring, found themselves in possession of such a reserve store as we never remember to have seen. The present summer is also marked by a most productive herring fishery. On the other hand, the seal hunt has turned out only moderately well, owing to the great quantity of drift ice. The seasons have been generally of a milder character than is usual in this climate: from the middle of February till after the Easter festival the weather was quite spring-like. To this, however, succeeded some weeks of cold and wet weather, so that, although we put the seed into our gardens as early as the 12th of May, we have only in these days commenced eating the salad which was the produce of it. Meanwhile, it is not a little remarkable, that while in the course of the past year cities, countries, districts and islands were visited, some in the most fearful manner, by earthquakes, conflagrations, drought, and the blighting of the fruits of the earth, it pleased the Lord to send the destroying angel into the houses and families of the dwellers in the south of Greenland; the consequences of which has been a mortality almost beyond former precedent. The pestilence, to which I am referring, first showed itself about the end of October, and spread so rapidly, and to such an extent, that very few of the Greenlanders around us remained free from its attacks. In the course of six or seven weeks, no fewer than sixty adult members of our congregation were carried off by it; and, on some days, we had as many as four corpses to inter at the same time. There were seasons when it almost appeared as if the whole of our adult population would be swept away, as was the case with Israel in the wilderness; for which purpose, a much shorter term than forty years would have sufficed. Owing to absolute want of hands to dig new graves, many of the corpses had to be deposited in old places of sepulture, a practice which the baptized Greenlanders are unwilling to have recourse to. The heathen, you are probably aware, bury their dead in the clefts of rocks, or leave them exposed on the surface of the ground. Our settlement resembled, indeed, one general lazaretto, and the sufferings of the poor patients were truly distressing to behold. The swellings, which in some cases affected the head, in others the thighs, were of such a nature, that no means which we could apply (probably we were ignorant of the proper ones) availed for their discharge or dispersion; and in many instances, in which the ulcers upon the legs at length broke of themselves, the discharge was attended by a rupture of the blood vessels, which so weakened the patient, that death was the inevitable consequence. Where the head was the seat of the disorder, the patients generally fared better; for, as the skin of the face gave way, the virus of the disease flowed out in the form of a yellow

fluid, and the patients generally recovered. This painful malady was followed by other complaints, such as inflammation of the throat, pleurisy, and low fevers. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant no such disorder has been known in Greenland, nor has any such mortality occurred at Lichtenau during the sixty-nine years which have elapsed since its establishment. One of the most mournful features of this visitation, is the circumstance of its having chiefly affected the married division of our flock. In twenty-five families either the father or mother has been removed by death, and in not a few both the parents. Most of those who departed have left behind them young children, of whom a considerable portion are utterly unprovided for. Under these circumstances, we were not a little cheered and edified by the readiness with which the families of those who had escaped the effects of this scourge, consented to take charge of the majority of these poor orphans. By this visitation, a great breach has been made in our ranks at Lichtenau, and one which will not be soon or easily repaired. At the close of last year our congregation numbered 636 souls, of whom 245 were communicants, and 46 under church discipline. I wish it were in my power to inform you that the chastisement had already produced, to any considerable extent, the peaceable fruits of righteousness; but alas! with many, it was evident that the rod was no sooner withdrawn, than they ceased to acknowledge the hand by which it had been uplifted for their correction.

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4. LETTER FROM BROTHER FERDINAND KRUTH.

Lichtenau, August 29th, 1843.

Dear Brother—You have been already made acquainted with my appointment to assist our dear brethren at this station, in the enlargement of their mission premises, and the building of a suitable school-room. I left my native town of Stettin on the 13th of February, and arrived at Copenhagen about the middle of March, by way of Christianfeld. On the 31st of that month I embarked on board the ship Hvalfisken, Captain Gram, and on the 20th of May reached the Danish colony of Frederickshaab; here my patience was sorely tried, as we were detained full ten weeks, by the immense masses of drift-ice which blockaded the coast. At length, on the 28th July, I ventured to proceed in a boat towards a place called Arsuk, half way to Julianenhaab, in company of a merchant from that factory. The Lord prospered our voyage; and on the 6th of August we reached Julianenhaab in safety. Brother Kleinschmidt having come thus far to meet me, I accompanied him to Lichtenau, where we arrived on the 13th of the same month.

The appearance of this place made a very pleasing impression upon me; a considerable number of members of the Greenland congregation were assembled on a rising ground near the mission premises, and welcomed me with the playing of hymn-tunes on French horns and trombones. I find the inhabitants of this coun-

try to resemble, in all essential particulars, my old friends the Esquimaux; and the language of both so nearly to correspond, that I have no great difficulty in understanding and making myself understood.

I am thankful to say, that I already feel quite at home at my new post, and have abundance of occupation of all kinds. When our school-house is finished, as I trust it will be in the course of next year, we shall be anxious to turn it to good account in every way; among the rest, for the instruction of our young people in the singing of our beautiful hymn-tunes. I have sometimes thought that nothing would be more useful to us for this purpose than a seraphine, an instrument which would probably stand this climate better than an organ. Should any kind friend have one to spare for us, whether old or new, we should be truly thankful: it would both delight and surprise our Greenlanders.

(From the Periodical Accounts.)

II. SOUTH AFRICA.

The accounts lately received from this extensive field, present much that is interesting and satisfactory, relative to the progress of the work in which our brethren are engaged. If trials have not been altogether wanting, so neither have encouragements; and both in the spiritual and the temporal departments of their calling, the divine help and blessing have been abundantly vouchsafed. From the dwellers at *Genadendal*, now considerably exceeding 2000 in number, many continue to be added to the church, and to be admitted to the enjoyment of its highest privileges; while, among its older members, not a few are to be found who walk worthy of their heavenly calling, and adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour. A letter from *Enon* contains the cheering intelligence that the parched earth had been refreshed with copious rains, and that the Witte river had begun again to flow. Among the Fingoos, on the Zitzikamma, the fruits of faith were becoming more and more apparent, and the missionaries were greatly cheered and edified by the willingness and liberality with which their appeal on behalf of our mission fund was responded to by all classes of their congregation. The water-mill, now in course of erection, will prove, it is hoped, a valuable appendage to the rising settlement of *Clarkson*. At *Shiloh* the work of the Lord makes slow but steady progress; and the appointment of a regular conference of overseers

and chapel servants promises to contribute, in various ways, to its extension and prosperity.

1. LETTER FROM BROTHER C. F. NAUHAUS.

Clarkson, July 11th, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER—Since the date of my last letter to you, we have had a considerable addition to our little flock; seventeen persons have been admitted as candidates for baptism, twenty-three adults and thirteen children have been baptized, and ten persons have become partakers with us of the Lord's supper.

From without, we enjoy undisturbed rest, though surrounded on all sides by the wild heathen Fingoos, of whom but few have lately shown a desire to enjoy the privileges of the Church of Christ. The members of our congregation walk worthy of the Gospel, and set a good example to all around, and especially to those of their countrymen under our care, who are not yet enjoying the privileges of membership. At the close of the year 1842, the number of individuals whose names were upon our books, amounted to 270 of all ages.

As an instance of the spirit prevailing in our congregation, I cannot help relating to you the following circumstance. In the month of November last, Brother Teutsch wrote to me, requesting that I would lay before our people the necessities of our mission-fund, and endeavour to make a collection for their relief: this I very willingly undertook to do. Having therefore held a discourse to our congregation on the words of our Saviour, in Matt. xxv, 40. and x, 42. I endeavoured to apply them to the subject which I was desirous of bringing home to their hearts; adding the assurance, that the smallest offering that might be made, out of love to the Saviour and his cause, would be graciously accepted by him, and rewarded according to his promise. This address appeared to make the desired impression, for the very same day, nearly all the fathers of families who were at home, called upon me, and brought me their gifts with the utmost cheerfulness; the smallest offering being 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the greatest 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling. The success thus vouchsafed, encouraged us to lay the matter also before the Fingoo portion of our flock. This was done by Br. Küster, in two special meetings, and a day was appointed for the receipt of whatever they might be disposed to give. You may easily imagine how great and unexpected was our joy, when, on the day specified, we saw our house besieged, as it were, by above eighty Fingoos, men, women, and children, even some who were still unbaptized mingling in the throng. The eyes of all beamed with pleasure, as much as if they had been going to receive, rather than to offer gifts. Not one of them came empty-handed; so that when we reckoned up the mites which they had cast into the treasury, we found that its contents had been further increased by the sum of 2*l.* I can truly say, that we were much affected by the willingness with which the members of our little flock complied, on this occasion, with our

request, and that their cheerful liberality imparted to this day quite a festive character. It is right to add, that the majority of our people are very poor, especially the Fingoos, who have been put to much expense in the construction of their dwellings; and that all have sustained severe losses by the destructive ravages of the locusts, with which the whole district was severely visited for a period of full four weeks.

On the 4th of February, a valuable collection of books reached our hands—a present from the Religious Tract Society in London —for the use of the mission at this place. We prize this gift exceedingly, and hope to be able to turn it to good account. Meanwhile, we would beg you to express to the committee of this excellent institution, our warmest thanks for this token of their Christian remembrance and regard.

On the 22d of December last, we were rejoiced by the birth of an infant son, who received in baptism the name of Charles Theodore.

The construction of a water-mill gives us, at present, much occupation; it proceeds but slowly, as we have scarcely any help from without; nevertheless, we hope ere long to complete it, and with it, the buildings necessary to the prosperity and usefulness of this settlement.

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2. LETTER FROM BROTHER AD. KÜSTER.

Clarkson, July 11th, 1843.

DEAR BROTHER,—Though we have still to mourn that thousands among those by whom we are here surrounded, continue to sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, "loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil," we can do no other than thankfully acknowledge the wonders which the Lord hath wrought, in behalf of the poor outcasts of the Fingoo race committed to our charge. To many of them, the Word of the Cross has, indeed, approved itself the power of God unto salvation; and we can rejoice over the fruits of faith, which were produced in the walk and conversation of those who believe. On the 29th of May, a Fingoo couple were married in our church, in the usual solemn manner. This is the second instance of a marriage among these people, which has not been preceded by the purchase of the bride from her parents, for a given number of cattle, according to the barbarous usage of this tribe. Few of their heathenish practices have occasioned us more trouble and anxiety than this, yet we trust that it will eventually yield to the influence of the gospel.

During the past month we have spoken individually with all the members of our little flock, and were much encouraged by the traces which we perceived of a work of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of many. Some little Fingoo children being asked, why they came to speak with us, one of them answered, with great readiness, "We come, that our names may be written down, as followers of the Saviour, because we have heard that he died on

the Cross out of love to us." This gave us an opportunity of telling them that the Saviour claimed their hearts, as the reward of his bitter sufferings, and that they ought to pray him daily to give them grace to please him in all things. On the following prayer day, held on the 25th of June, eight adults were solemnly baptized into the death of Jesus. Our little flock consists, at present, of ninety-eight baptized adults, and thirty-seven baptized children. The Lord has indeed done great things for these dear souls, and strengthened them to withstand the sneers and enmity of their heathen countrymen. You may remember mention being made in one of our earlier diaries of a candidate for baptism of the name of Umdago, who hesitated to receive that sacred rite, from a fear that he was unworthy of it, and might disgrace his profession by his subsequent conduct. I have since had many conversations with him, and endeavoured to explain to him that, however weak and sinful we are in ourselves, the grace of Christ our Saviour is sufficient to keep us from falling, as well as to bring us to a saving knowledge of his truth, and the enjoyment of his salvation. Thus far, however, he has not been able to get the better of his scruples —a very rare instance of conscientiousness in the heathen with whom we have to do. Of the Fingoos belonging to the more distant captaincies, few have hitherto joined us; yet even from these slaves of sin and superstition, we have gained some trophies for our Lord: ten individuals, belonging to three families, have become members of our church, one of whom is a real ornament to this congregation.

The failure of the Indian-corn harvest, and of garden produce generally, has rendered the present year a season of great distress to our people. Hereby, also, the attendance on the school has been seriously affected, as the parents required the help of their children in various ways. Of late, our pupils have been divided into two classes: in the upper class, all the children, twenty-eight in number, are able to read well, and some have made good progress in writing; in ciphering, none as yet are great proficients. On Sunday afternoon, I give instruction to the children who come from a distance, and likewise to the adults who are desirous to learn. On the whole, we have reason to be thankful for the good which is effected, by means of these confessedly imperfect efforts.

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3. LETTER FROM BROTHER ADOLPH. BONATZ.

Shiloh, December 28th, 1842.

Dear Brother—You have already heard of the severe trials of faith to which I have been subjected, since I had last the pleasure of addressing you. By the departure of a second beloved wife, and of an infant son, who followed his mother into eternity, after a sojourn of a few short weeks in this vale of tears, I have again become a widower and childless. Our little burial-ground contains all that was mortal of two cherished companions of my

pilgrimage, and three children: and often have I felt a longing desire to lay my bones beside them, and to depart hence, and be with Christ, which is far better. Nevertheless, the Lord has given me grace to resign myself to his holy will, and to labour on, in child-like dependence on his promised support, and in the firm belief that "the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed." Feeling quite unequal to the continued discharge of the multifarious duties incumbent on me as superintendent of the mission at this place, in which are included the ministering to two congregations in two different languages, and the oversight of our various temporal concerns, I was led to request the help of some experienced fellow-servant. This request was readily acceded to; and our dear Brother Lemmertz, who, though advanced in years, is still lively in spirit, and active in body, was immediately willing to enter, for the second time, with his dear wife, upon the service of this congregation. They arrived with us from Enon about the end of June, and truly thankful are we for their valuable co-operation.

At the close of the half year which we have spent together, we can look back with thankfulness at the various tokens of the goodness and mercy of our God which we have received. In temporals, the year past has indeed been one of trial and privation; our settlement, together with the whole surrounding district, was visited by long-continued drought, and by immense swarms of locusts, which destroyed the little that the earth was able to produce. Scarcity of provisions, amounting almost to famine, followed in the train of these visitations, and for a season great was the prevailing distress. It was a special mercy that a portion of the corn was harvested before the appearance of the locusts, so that our people were not quite without bread; and the copious rains, which fell about a week ago, having already clothed our open vale and mountain glens with a mantle of green, the Tambookies, under our care, are hastening back to us, from the various places whither they had taken refuge. At this happy change of circumstances we rejoice, but still more at the evidences afforded to us, that the word of the Lord is indeed the hammer which breaketh the rock in pieces. In the course of the past year six Fingoos and Tambookies, and two Hottentots, were admitted into the church by holy baptism. The festivals on which these solemn rites were performed, were truly days of blessing to us and our flock. Many tears were shed, even by such as had hitherto appeared dead in sins and trespasses. During the same period, six persons were admitted to the Lord's supper. That the Lord carries on his work in the hearts of these poor people, is undeniable. We have also much pleasure with the children: they are diligent in their attendance at school, and we can trace the operations of the Spirit of God in the hearts of many. The Tambookie and Fingoo converts hold fast their Christian profession, regardless of the hostility and contempt of their unbelieving countrymen, and appear to grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

We can therefore enter upon a new year of our life and service, with a confident hope that our gracious Lord will continue to vouchsafe to us his blessing and support, and the guidance of his Holy Spirit.

We have lately had the favour to receive a most valuable present from the Religious Tract Society, a mission library, consisting of ninety-four books, on a variety of subjects. For this token of Christian regard, we beg to return our warmest thanks to the esteemed but unknown friends to whom we are indebted for it.

III. WEST INDIES.

1. Antigua.

We insert the subjoined letter of Br. Harvey, as it contains a brief account of the death of Br. Frederick William Reichel, warden of the mission in Antigua, who fell a victim to the yellow fever, as stated in a preceding number of the Intelligencer. The mission sustained a great loss in the departure of this young and talented servant of the Lord, who entered upon "the rest that remaineth to the people of God," at the early age of 32 years.

LETTER FROM BROTHER B. HARVEY.

St. John's, May 6th, 1843.

Dear Brother,—Most truly do I thank you for your kind and consoling letter of March 15th, which I have many times referred to for my encouragement, amidst the many duties and responsibilities resting upon Br. Reichel and myself in particular, in these awful times. Such a shaking of dry bones, and ungodly sinners, and empty professors, has occurred from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power, that I would fain have had nothing else to do, than attend to the ministry of reconciliation. But, oh! the distress of being at such seasons entangled with things, which, though part and parcel of our calling here, are still the affairs of this life.

Our present deep distress, with our dear Br. Reichel lying in jeopardy of his valuable life, is almost too much to bear. Thank God, his dear wife, who has been also dangerously ill, is convalescent, but our fears for him are great. He has twice been attacked by black vomit, though slightly, and we do hope it may not return again; but his other symptoms are very alarming. I keep my letters for this mail open to the last. The Lord in mercy help! His case is the only one of yellow fever remaining in the island that the doctors know of.

P. S. I am sorry to say, that our hopes are no brighter. Br. Reichel remains in imminent danger.

May 20th, 1843.

"Faint, yet pursuing," is an expression which has, in these days of labour and sorrow, often recurred to my mind, while like one pressed and wounded in battle, I have now had to feel myself sorely pained, being necessitated to fill up the gap in our ranks, occasioned by the fall of that good soldier of Jesus Christ, Br. Frederick William Reichel. Yes, our esteemed and beloved brother has fought his good fight, and finished his course, and left me and many more (not to mention his dear wife,) to feel our weakness without him, and still to struggle on in our arduous course. But yet, to the praise of the glory of his grace who hath chosen us, we keep our ranks without confusion, and compacted together in love, we still press on to sure and certain victory at last, however sorely we may now be tried. In the good treasury and armoury of God, I find the needful support under our trials, and can still press on in the patience of hope and labour of love for his name's sake. How impressive has that scripture become to me by our present trials, which formed the lesson for our morning service, four hours after our dear brother's departure! (2 Cor. iv. 5—18, and v. 1—9.)

Being aware that both Br. Baum and Sr. Reichel are sending particulars of this mournful event by this mail,* I am thankful that I may be spared from enlarging on a trial, which continues to harrow my feelings most painfully; suffice it to say, that the worst fears expressed in my last, were realized, to our great distress. In its most distressing form, we have had the pain to witness the progress of that fearful disease, the yellow fever, on the mind and body of our beloved and esteemed Br. Reichel, until about 1 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 7th instant, when he became quite easy, and from that hour till 7 o'clock his earthly tabernacle gently sank down, and he fell asleep, just as the great bell of the cathedral most solemnly sounded its heavy peal. O what distress have we had to endure! The Lord, in his mercy, help us, even as He graciously supported dear Sr. Reichel in her great affliction, and still supports her. And may He give me strength of body, and energy of mind, with grace and wisdom, for the duties devolving on me.

LETTER FROM BROTHER G. W. WESTERBY.

Lebanon, June 16th, 1843.

Dear Brother,—The receipt of your letters by the first May packet, enclosing a copy of your appeal in behalf of our ruined churches and schools, gave us much pleasure. I am thankful that you found my letter concerning the earthquake of any service; it is always a real satisfaction to me, to be able to do something for the good cause. I hope that, by this time, a considerable sum

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* These letters were addressed to the Mission-Board.

has been collected, so that you need not be distressed about our financial affairs.

For six or seven weeks after the earthquake, we held our morning service under a sand-box tree in the neighbourhood, and our congregation meetings and evening services in our dwelling-house. As soon as we got the walls of the church cleared of rubbish, and the wooden frame put in their place, we were able to hold our services in the school-room under the church, and to recommence our day-school, which had been suspended for two months. The children were glad to get once more to school, and we soon had the pleasure to witness the usual average attendance. By the activity and attention of our work-people, the new church was in such a state of forwardness, that we were enabled to open it for Divine service on Easter-Sunday. The meetings in the Passion-week, which were well attended, were held in the school-room. On the evening of Good-Friday, during the service in the school-room, we had another smart shock of an earthquake. I was about closing my discourse, when there was suddenly a noise, as of a person treading heavily on the church-floor over our heads, and I was just going to ask a chapel-servant to look who was disturbing us, when the place began to shake. Dreading a rush to the doors, I entreated the congregation to sit still, though we were between stone walls, and I am happy to say, the people and children remained quiet; had there been a rush, many would doubtless have been injured. Raised as I was above the people, I could not only feel, but see the moving of the place. The motion of the earth seemed to be nearly from west to east. After the late visitation, slight as this shock would have been thought before, we felt it truly appalling. It was an awful comment on the text we were considering—"Set your affections on things above, and not on things on the earth." I never can think of the unearthly sound that preceded it without a shudder.

Our dear Br. Harvey preached for us on Easter-Sunday morning in the new church, to an overflowing congregation. After the service, a collection was made in behalf of the new building, which amounted to £12. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered.

On the re-opening of our church, we took the opportunity to remodel our Sunday-school, which, on account of its numbers, is held both in the school and the church, after the public services. We have now a good number of active teachers, most of them members, and some of them communicant members of this congregation. The average attendance of scholars is now greater than ever before, being 263.

2. Tobago.

We commend the following letter of Br. Müntzer, and especially the interesting lines, written by one of his negro boys, to the kind attention of those of our readers who remember the words of the

Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to *give* than to *receive*." (Acts xx, 35.)

LETTER FROM BROTHER J. G. MÜNTZER.

Moriah, May 10th, 1843.

Dear Brother,—Knowing that you and many dear Christian friends take a lively interest in our labours in this island, I must endeavour once more to renew my correspondence with you. It was on the 16th of March that we left the island of St. Kitts, and in the humble confidence, that the Lord would not leave us nor forsake us, we proceeded to this new scene of labour. The first impressions on our minds were most encouraging, when we saw multitudes flocking to the church, to hear the word of life; and we could not but thank the Lord, who has made these dear people willing to seek Him, and, as we trust, with a perfect heart. The fields of Tobago are ripe for harvest. O! that we who have been permitted to enter into them, may thrust in our sickle with faithfulness, and reap with diligence. After our arrival, we spent three very happy weeks with our dear Br. and Sr. Renkewitz, in whom we have found very affectionate fellow-labourers. On the 13th of April, we moved to this our new station, Br. and Sr. Titterington intending to leave on the 15th, to proceed to Barbadoes.

Moriah is a pleasant spot—we have only to regret that the settlement is still in an unfinished state. The temporary dwelling for the missionary is small and inconvenient, and the noise of the school, sufficient to wear out the strongest nerves. As far as regards our labour here, I can truly say, we are much pleased; the attendance at the meetings, both on Sunday and in the week, is very numerous, and the people manifest a great desire to be instructed, both old and young. Long as I have been in the mission-service, I have not yet seen so good an attendance at the evening worship as here;—the church is nearly filled, even on the darkest nights, which is very cheering to us. Our school goes on pretty well, the average attendance being from ninety to one hundred; and we are pleased to see the children making progress in their learning. From all I can observe, it is evident, that the negroes of Tobago do not wish to be behind their countrymen in other islands, who have been blessed with these privileges many year longer. I had nearly forgotten to mention, that on the 15th of April, we experienced a great preservation, our church having been in imminent danger of being destroyed by fire. It is customary here to burn the dry grass and bushes, in order to clear the Negro grounds before they plant; a man was doing this in our neighbourhood, but having neglected to watch the fire, it spread with great rapidity towards the buildings, and being engaged in-doors, we were not aware of the danger, till a little girl came running and crying, "Massa, fire coming up to church!" We went out, and were horror-struck, when we saw the whole field in a blaze, not more than ten paces from the building, and the fire rushing onward with fury. It was the greatest mercy that the people were near at hand,

who came instantly to our assistance—through the help of the Lord, they were enabled to stay the raging of the flames, else our dear Moriah must have become a heap of ruins. Never have I felt so grateful to the Lord as on this occasion.

June 24th.

The following lines will give you some idea of the importunity of our dear little black lads. After being frequently entreated by them to procure for them some Christmas presents from our kind Christian friends in England, who have so often remembered them in this way, I at length replied to their urgent requests, that I would make application to these friends, by letter, on their behalf; "Well, if you really wish a letter to be written, write it yourselves." The words were hardly out of my mouth, when they exclaimed, "O yes, Massa! only give us a sheet of paper, and we will write; but tell us the gentleman's name good, to whom we have to write." Not wishing to discourage them, I gave them your name, and the needful writing-materials; and the epistle annexed is the result. If you can do any thing for them, pray do. Meanwhile, I am sorry for the poor girls; what will they say, if they should come short, for they are quite as deserving as the boys?

I am happy to say, that our missionary labours are prospering. Our services, both on Sundays and week-days, are numerously attended; and admissions to church-fellowship by no means unfrequent. On our last prayer-day, thirteen were received into the congregation, and eight admitted to the class of candidates.

Moriah, June 22d, 1843.

My dear Sir,—Although I am only a negro boy, I hope you will not be offended at my taking this great liberty, to write these few lines to you. My dear Saviour has been so good to me, that I have been enabled to go to school now these three years, and I am very thankful that I can now read my *Bible*, and that I also can write and cipher a little, which makes me very thankful to the Lord, that he has been so good to me; and not to me only, but to many of my companions, who enjoy with me the same blessings. But I have been much favoured by the Lord, that I have been under the care of our dear ministers now above two years, to whom I cheerfully render any little service in my power. When I have done my work, I go to school, which is much pleasure to me. I am glad that I can help a little to teach the smaller children; we are about 100 in number every day, and sometimes more. That I have taken the liberty to write these few lines to you, is because we often hear from our dear ministers, that there are so many good and Christian people in England, who love us poor negroes so much; therefore, I hope, you will not despise my poor humble lines; and I beg you, my dear sir, to remember me and all my dear school-companions to all those dear friends who have shown so much love to us. We remember, with much thankfulness, the nice little presents we received from them, when Mr.

Morrish was here. We are often speaking together of those dear friends who sent them, and we still pray, that the Lord will bless them for their kindness to us; but, my dear sir, I cannot deny to you, that we are often wishing and praying that these kind friends might remember us once more. We are all very fond of little pocket and pen-knives, as they are very useful to us, and very hard to be got, and so are the combs which we have; the nice little story-books, which we have sometimes got, we read with great pleasure, and should be glad, if we had more of them to read. I am sorry that we have nothing by which we could show our love to them; all we can do is, that we will pray every day, that the Lord may bless them a thousand times; we are so far from them, that we cannot thank them ourselves here, but I hope our dear Saviour will help us all to come to Him; then we will thank them much better than we can do now. I hope, dear sir, you will not be offended with us poor black boys, that we have taken this great liberty to write these few lines to you; pray for us, that we all may become good children! My dear sir, as I have been so bold to beg already, both for me and others, I hope you will not be angry with me, if I have one petition more. I should be very happy if you could help me to one of the "Lessons on the Old and New Testament, in Question and Answer," by Rachel Howard. May our Saviour bless you, and all our dear friends, is the prayer of me, and all my companions.

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3. Danish Islands.

The intelligence from the Danish Isles is most cheering to the heart of every Christian. By the abolition of the Sunday-markets, and the introduction of a system of general education, two objects which our brethren have long had at heart, have been attained, for which we desire humbly to thank Him, "who has the hearts of kings in His hands, as the rivers of water, and who turneth them withersoever He will."

LETTER FROM BROTHER W. HÄUSER.

Friedensthal, St. Croix, July 18th, 1843.

Dear Brother,—Since I last addressed you, I have had a very busy time. Agreeably to a resolution of our mission-conference, held in November last, I have had to make a complete catalogue of our whole congregation, according to the several classes into which it is divided, and to prepare and arrange an entirely new set of speaking-books, which, as you are aware, are absolutely essential to the well-being and order of one of our missionary communities. These tasks have been attended with no small difficulty and labour, the number of individuals under our care, in this island, exceed 2000; but we are already experiencing the benefit of their fulfilment in a variety of ways. I have also had to compile a set

of instructions for the native assistants, and a series of congregation-orders for general communication; and though last, not least, to collect and arrange the various ordinances of government, bearing upon the circumstances of our several stations, all of which, being in the Danish language, require to be first translated.

These multifarious occupations were interrupted by the celebration of the Passion and Easter seasons; the services of which were attended by crowds of eager, and, we trust, devout worshippers, many of whom appeared to be deeply impressed by what they heard of the sufferings and death of the Lord Jesus. A week after Easter, I set out with my wife, on a visit to St. Thomas and St. Jan. At *Niesky*, in the former island, the members of our superior conference assembled, and, for ten days, were busily engaged in deliberations on the concerns of the mission. After a five weeks' absence, we returned hither to the celebration of the festival of Whitsuntide, and then proceeded to visit the congregations at *Friedensberg* and *Friedensfeld*. On the 22d of July, Br. and Sr. Müller took their departure for Europe; and, not long after, I had to attend the examination of our eight public schools. The departure of our dear Sr. Wolter rendered a variety of changes among the servants of this mission absolutely needful. I can say with truth I have scarcely known an hour of real leisure for the last six months.

One effect of the thorough revision of the members of our congregation, the more regular and effective mode of conducting the individual speaking, and the more frequent conferences held with the negro assistants, has been made pleasingly evident, in the improved attendance of the people committed to our charge at the Sunday and week-day services, and the greater desire shown by persons of all classes, and particularly by those who are excluded or suspended from church-fellowship, to come and converse with us. Nor should we omit to notice the salutary impression which was made on the minds of many by the fearful earthquake of February last, trifling as was the injury sustained in these islands by means of it. During the first months of this year, above sixty young persons applied to have their names inserted in our list of new people—a far greater number than during any similar period for many years past. Oh, that a time may soon arrive, when, to use the words of the 148th Psalm, "Both young men and maidens, old men and children, may praise the name of the Lord!" The benefit of the revision of our catalogue has been particularly experienced by our married people: we can now state, that, at the end of March last, we had in our congregation at Friedensthal, 500 couples, whose marriages were recognised by our church. Of this number, in 264 instances, both man and wife were members of our congregation; and in 236, either the one or the other party was in connection with us.

On the third of April, we had the great pleasure, at a meeting of our mission-family at *Friedensfeld*, to admit our mulatto Br. James M'Intosh to the office of Acoluth.

This solemn church transaction (the first of the kind which has taken place in this mission) was accompanied with a cheering perception of the presence and blessing of the Church's Head. May our dear brother be faithful to his promise, to demean himself in all things as the true follower of that Saviour, "who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." He has the charge of the schools at King's Hill and Peter's Rest, where he is daily engaged in the instruction of several hundred children. The number of public services in these school-houses continues to increase. Brother Kleiner, who lives near the school-house at Greenkey, near the east end of the island, besides holding evening services, preaches every Sunday, and has the pleasure to see among his hearers many aged persons of both sexes, who would otherwise be destitute of the means of grace. In the school-houses at Mount Victory and La Valley, the brethren Gardin and Warner preach every fortnight. In the island of St. Croix we have now eight preaching-places and ten Sunday-schools; we only regret that the attendance at the latter is so exceedingly variable.

On the 26th of June, Brother and Sister Hartvig removed from Niesky to the town of St. Thomas, where they have entered on the occupation of a small house belonging to the mission, and commenced holding regular divine service. They are also taking measures for the establishment of a day and Sunday-school. The petition, which we presented to the government, for the needful authority thus to extend our sphere of missionary activity, was answered in the most encouraging manner. May the Lord bless the testimony of his love, delivered by his servant, and make it the means of gathering many lost and straying sheep into his fold.

October 11th, 1843.

I hasten to communicate to you intelligence which I know will rejoice your heart, and the hearts of all true friends of the missionary cause. We have again been permitted to see the dawning of a day of good things to the population of these islands—a day, which has made it still clearer to us than ever, that the Lord is looking upon them in mercy, and preparing blessings for them. Though we are well aware, that there are many among them who do not properly appreciate the benefits conferred, they are, nevertheless, benefits; the effects of which will be felt by the evil and the good, the just and the unjust, the old and the young, and for which we cannot but praise the bestower of them, the Lord of heaven and earth.

As I have already informed you, his excellency the Governor General, shortly after his return from Europe, called a meeting of the principal planters, the civil functionaries, and the clergy of this island, for the purpose of communicating to them, that it was the pleasure of his majesty the king of Denmark, that all the negro children between the ages of eight and fifteen, without distinction of creed, should have an opportunity afforded them of receiving instruction, on Saturdays and Sundays, in schools to be conducted

by the same teachers who have the management of the eight schools already existing. As the present school-houses would, however, prove too small to accommodate at one time the 2000 young persons for whose education it is intended to provide, not to mention that the majority of them must be employed during a portion of the Saturday in a variety of house or field labours, it was proposed to divide the whole number into two classes; the one consisting of children between the ages of eight and eleven, and the other of such as are above eleven and under fifteen years of age. The former division, which will include all the children who have been already receiving instruction in the public day-schools, will have their lessons in reading and Christian doctrine from 8 to 11 o'clock on Saturday morning; while the division of elder children will be expected to attend similar schools on Sunday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock. The communication of his excellency was, on the whole, favourably received, and as few preliminary arrangements were requisite, the plan was carried into effect on the 26th and 27th of August. Ever since that period, the whole number of the children and youth of this island, to whom, for nearly a century, our missionaries had little if any access, have enjoyed the inestimable privilege of Christian instruction; and fervently do we hope and pray, that our gracious Lord would render this dispensation of his kind providence a means of abundant spiritual good to the rising generation of this island. Our labours will be hereby greatly increased, as you may well suppose; but of this none among us is disposed to complain, for it is our desire to work while it is called to-day.

On September 1st, Brother Gardin and myself received a summons to accompany the Governor General to St. Thomas and St. Jan, in which islands, agreeably to the king's command, a school system was to be introduced, corresponding, in all its leading features, with that in St. Croix. You will recollect, that, up to the present time, no school-houses have been built, nor any regular schools established, for the slave population. At an assembly of the authorities of St. Thomas, a school commission was first appointed, of which the brethren Hartvig and Wied are members, and to this board was entrusted the drawing out of a plan of operation, the determining the number and locality of the school-houses, and caring for their subsequent erection. Thence the Governor proceeded to St. Jan, where he made the tour of the island on horseback, accompanied by the public functionaries and by ourselves; after which, it was immediately determined that four school-houses should be built without loss of time, to be resorted to by children of all classes, both bond and free. Considering the smallness of the population, fewer schools would have sufficed, had it not been for the mountainous character of the island, and the distance of the estates from each other. Though the range, as well as the amount of our official incumbrances, will be greatly augmented by the measures thus adopted by the Danish government, we can do no other than simply follow what appears so evidently to

be the will of our Lord and Master concerning us, by a cheerful and diligent co-operation with our rulers in their plans of Christian benevolence.

Soon after our return, the birth-day of his majesty, Christian VIII. was celebrated throughout the islands. On this occasion, the Governor General had signified his intention of making known to the people the additional privileges which he had it in command from his majesty to confer upon them, and the laws by which they were to be guaranteed. For this purpose, twelve persons of both sexes, as deputies from each estate, were directed to attend a religious service, to be held in each of the eight school-houses. As soon as they were assembled, two gentlemen, deputed by the government, read to them the royal ordinance, first in the Danish, then in the English language. By this ordinance it is provided, that the Sunday markets throughout the island shall be abolished, and the markets transferred to Saturday, time being allowed for attendance on them. That the rum shops be closed on Sundays and church festivals till two P. M. That the labouring population shall not work for hire on Sundays without the permission of the proper authorities, to be granted only in cases of absolute necessity. The royal rescript concludes with the expression of his majesty's will and pleasure, that other suitable measures should be adopted, for the due employment of the Sunday and other festivals for purposes of spiritual improvement and instruction.

The whole of the royal ordinance having been read, and the needful explanations of certain portions of it given to the negroes by the deputies present, the religious service commenced. At this one of the missionaries officiated, by the express direction of the Governor General; and as the solemnities took place at the same hour in all the eight school-houses, we had the favour to be simultaneously engaged in the offering of like sacrifices of praise and prayer, in the setting forth from Scripture the same great doctrines, and inculcating the same duties of gratitude to God, to their sovereign, and to their rulers, of faithfulness to their masters in all things, and the right and profitable employment of the privileges conferred upon them. The due improvement of the means of grace, which they would thenceforward enjoy, and the sanctification of the Lord's day, were especially pressed upon them, and we trust not without effect. Many seemed deeply affected, and as for ourselves, it would be difficult to describe in words our feelings in that solemn hour, or the hopes that were excited in our breasts, that the day was not far distant when yet more abundant privileges, both spiritual and temporal, would be enjoyed by our sable fellow subjects.

Services of a similar character were held both in St. Thomas and St. Jan, and our five chapels in those islands resounded with the voice of gladness and of thanksgiving.

It was a remarkable fact, that from the very day (Monday) on which these solemnities took place, rain fell, almost without intermission, during the remainder of the week—such a rain as we had

not witnessed for full three years. Thus was the Lord pleased, literally, as well as spiritually and morally, to send a plentiful shower, for the refreshment of his thirsting heritage. The first thoroughly fair day occurred on the Sunday following, when we had the pleasure to see our churches crowded with attentive hearers, who were anew reminded of the great things the Lord had done for them.

A fortnight hence, we expect to celebrate a thanksgiving day, for the mercy shown to us by the Lord, in exempting us from the dreaded visitation of the hurricane, and granting us fertilizing rains.

As far as my information extends, our brethren and sisters, in all the islands, are enjoying a pretty good state of health. The departure of two sisters, belonging to our missionary company, has weakened us considerably during the past year, and we feel greatly in want of female help. Remember us and our numerous flocks in your prayers.

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4. Jamaica.

The Lord, in his mysterious providence, has been pleased to call home to himself another member of the mission family on the island of Jamaica, viz. Brother W. S. Blandford, who died of the yellow fever, on the first of November last. Again has a standard bearer fallen in the service of his blessed Master, and the mission in Jamaica for the fourth time in one year sustained a grievous loss! The particulars of Brother Blandford's departure are contained in the subjoined letter from Brother Pfeiffer, of November 3d, which breathes not only a spirit of sadness and anxiety, but also of resignation to the will of the Lord, "whose thoughts are not our thoughts, neither are his ways our ways."

LETTER FROM BROTHER H. G. PFEIFFER.

New Fulneck, Sept. 19th, 1843.

Dear Brother—Your kind and affectionate communication of the 15th of September, reached me at New Eden, where I and my dear wife were, from July 30th to September 5th, busily engaged in speaking with the members of that congregation. On the 3d instant, I administered the holy communion. The days we spent there were days of mingled joy and sorrow, as you may easily conceive. While I contrasted the present with the past, my heart was filled with gratitude to the Lord, the disposer of all events, for the great change effected in the social condition of this people, by which ample opportunity is afforded them for their moral and religious improvement. But when I again reflected on the peculiar circumstances of our visit—when I viewed this old station, remem-

bering the many trying yet happy days we have spent here—the disrepute into which this place has fallen on account of its comparative unhealthiness, and the many trials inflicted on this mission by the chastening yet merciful hand of the Lord—I felt myself so completely overpowered, that I could do nothing but sink before him, whose ways are past finding out, and silently adore him; with childlike faith submitting myself anew to him, who has approved himself to his people, in ages past, as "their refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Indeed, my dear brother, could I not, under present afflicting circumstances, cast all my care and burden upon the Lord, I do not know how I should get on. When I think of my dear late friend and brother, Zorn—his faithfulness, talents, zeal and love—I am overwhelmed with feelings I cannot describe. My incompetency to fill the office to which I am called, *ad interim*, depresses my spirit; and while again and again the short but comforting prayer, "Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief," escapes from my heart, I receive the gracious assurance "that he will never leave me nor forsake me." Pray excuse me for saying so much of myself."

In my last letter I mentioned that Sr. Zorn had got a fine healthy boy. On the 10th instant, I had the privilege to baptize him into the death of Jesus, under a powerful feeling of the presence of the Lord, by the name of his lamented father, *Jacob*. Our fervent prayer ascended to the Lord, that the same humble devoted spirit may rest upon this child, that was so evident in his late father. Our dear Sr. Oates's little girl was baptized at Nazareth a few Sundays before.

We afterwards spent a few days at Fairfield, whence I proceeded for one day to Bethabara, in company of our dear Br. Robbins. We found Br. Spence very actively engaged in getting the place by degrees into order. Br. Buchner has been here with us, and also in Bethlehem, where his health improved greatly. This I am sure you will be glad to hear.

Sr. Oates has selected New Fulneck for her present residence, and we expect her here to-day from Fairfield, with her little girl. We shall bid her heartily welcome, and do our utmost to render her sojourn with us pleasant; but, I fear, she will not be able to bear this warm climate.

November 3d, 1843.

The enclosed conveys to our mission-board the very afflicting intelligence of the unexpected, yet happy, departure of our dear brother and fellow-labourer, Br. W. Blandford, which took place at New Carmel, at a quarter to ten o'clock in the morning of the 1st instant, in consequence of yellow fever. I feel almost unable to write. Our trials are great indeed. What shall we say? Has the Lord forsaken us? Has he ceased to be gracious? Our doubting minds would sometimes lead us to such conclusions. But faith realizes Him, as our ever-faithful God, keeping the covenant with his people, and his mercy for ever, and we are therefore persuaded,

that "*neither death nor life shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.*"

Our dear Sr. Möhne was first taken ill, and had fever for nine days: then Sr. Blandford: the former went to New Carmel for change of air. Sr. Blandford seemed to recover without such a change, when suddenly she had a relapse. Br. Blandford, who, from anxiety and over-exertion during the illness of his wife and sister, also felt poorly, resolved now to leave New Hope for a few weeks, and asked me to allow Br. North to assist in caring for that congregation, to which I willingly assented. Tuesday, October 24th, he paid us a visit, but complained of headache, and looked ill. I advised him to stay and take active medicine at once; but he was anxious to get back to New Carmel, where his wife and sister were, and left us early on Wednesday morning. I must confess his looks appeared very unsatisfactory to me, and before he left, I told him not to trifle with his case, as it might prove more serious than he anticipated. He promised to take active medicine, which, however, I fear he did not do, but merely a few doses of blue-pill and rhubarb. From the mild appearance of this treacherous fever, neither of the sisters apprehended any danger, till on Saturday morning, Br. Blandford suddenly fainted away. This fresh symptom threw them into the greatest perplexity and distress, and they immediately sent for a doctor, and despatched another messenger to me, who arrived late in the afternoon. I had been much occupied during the week, in speaking, holding meetings, and travelling, so that I was little fit for a journey, especially as I had all the Sabbath-duty before me. But what could I do? To leave the sisters alone in their distress, was a thought which I could not bear; I therefore resolved to disregard all my own feelings, and to venture in the strength of the Lord. I reached New Carmel between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. The doctor could not come before the next morning. How great was my surprise, to find the patient so low and so reduced in strength! I had indeed but very slender hopes of his recovery. The thought, however, that the Lord was about to make another breach in our missionary ranks —to inflict another wound, while the former are still bleeding— to take from us the youngest and strongest, was one which appeared too afflicting to my spirit, too difficult to be reconciled to. I lost no time; weighed and administered medicine, with earnest and fervent prayer to the Lord for his blessing. During the night, I looked with anxiety for a change, but in vain; no action could be produced on the liver, and with fearful apprehensions I left New Carmel on Sunday morning. The doctor came half an hour after I left. Every thing was done, every remedy tried, but to no purpose. The doctor stayed till Tuesday morning, when he was obliged to leave Br. Blandford to attend a court at Black River, but without the smallest hope of recovery. The sisters sent for me, but I was already on my way. Oh, what a distressing sight to behold this young, vigorous, and hitherto healthy brother, so reduced by this awful malady! He still knew me, but was too feeble to con-

verse. To Sr. Cooper and to Br. North, (who saw him on his return from New Hope,) he expressed himself quite resigned to the will of the Lord, and said he felt the Lord was very near, and that His promises were sweet and precious to his soul, and that, if it was the will of the Lord to call him away, he could say, "I desire to depart, and to be with Christ." On the morning of the 1st instant, it became evident that his dissolution was fast approaching; and we assembled around his bed, commended him, by the singing of a few verses, and a very affecting prayer, in which we could not avoid giving free vent to our tears, to that ever faithful and gracious Saviour, who had bought him with his precious blood, and on whom his whole trust was stayed, and then imparted to him the blessing of the church, under a very powerful feeling of the Lord's presence.

These indeed are solemn scenes, which very forcibly bring to our minds the affecting truth, that the strongest and best formed human body is but a house of clay—an earthly home—a tabernacle easily removed, easily taken down. Oh, what comfort, what happiness is our portion, when, in the prospect of our dissolution, we can say, "*I know in whom I have believed*,"—"*I have fought a good fight*,"—"*I have finished my course—I have kept the faith*." Thus, laying aside our pilgrim's staff, we can consign our earthly house to the dust, in the blessed hope of a glorious resurrection, and with the assured knowledge, "that we have a house—a building of God—a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens!" We then can join the apostle in his triumphant exclamation, "O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

Br. Kiergaard, who was the only one near enough to come, arrived in the afternoon. On the following morning, (the 2d inst.) we conveyed the mortal remains of our dear brother, amid the loud cries and lamentations of the negroes, especially of his deeply afflicted congregation, to their resting-place. Br. Kiergaard held the funeral discourse,—for I was so unnerved and affected, that I felt myself unequal to the task,—and was constantly interrupted, by the sobbing of the poor New-Hope people, who loved their minister sincerely, and will long remember him; he had quite won their affections, and that deservedly.

LETTER FROM BROTHER W. A. PRINCE.

Fairfield, August 26th, 1843.

Dear Brother,—Never did I think that it would fall to my lot, to answer even a note addressed to our dear Br. Zorn, much less to endeavour to attend to the many duties which he so faithfully and ably accomplished. You will find that three brethren can hardly perform what our dear brother did, apparently with so much ease to himself and satisfaction to others. At the conference,

he would trim the sails, and keep the ship so close to her course, that, although the greatest anxiety was felt, lest she should dash upon the rocks, you would behold her safely gliding on, without the loss of a sail or spar. Nor, when the hour of danger came, was he afraid to go alone in a boat, and fasten the end of a rope, in order to make all secure. Pray for us earnestly, that, whenever we meet, Jesus may be at the helm.

Meanwhile, we feel assured that every thing will be done by our dear brethren to fill up our ranks.

August 29th, 1843.

The health of our dear Sr. Oates is improved since she came to Fairfield; but her spirits are variable. There is always society enough here, which was not the case at Bethany; but the presence of one is wanting to her. May our dear Saviour supply with himself the loss of an affectionate husband! We rejoice to see Sr. Zorn comparatively so cheerful; she says, the many prayers, which have ascended for her to the throne of grace, have been most graciously heard and answered; and this has comforted her during her sore trials and sufferings.

September 26th, 1843.

Br. Holland received a letter yesterday from the corresponding secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Society, at Salem, North Carolina, announcing a contribution towards the training-school of 14*l.* 11*s.* May the Lord accept and bless this offering, and incline the hearts of some of these young brethren to offer themselves to the service of our blessed Saviour!

Quite a budget of letters has reached us from the brethren who left our island for the coast of Guinea. They had been ten weeks on the mighty deep; all were enjoying good health, and feeling anxious to be engaged in their Master's work. Two letters came for our dear Br. Zorn, with a request, that they might be read after the public service; and that the brethren and sisters might be reminded, to carry the names of the writers to the throne of grace. They said, they had not seen any thing to cause them to be afraid, except sin in its more open and glaring form. They promise to write again when they reach the station.

IV. EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES

Of the Sixty-sixth General Meeting of the United Brethren's Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, held at Bethlehem, Sept. 14th, 1843.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the President of the Society; after which the thanks of the General Board of the Brethren's missions were returned to the Society, for the last year's contribution to the missionary funds. Mention was then made of the departure of four members of the Society since the last annual

meeting; and four new applicants for membership were proposed to and accepted by the Society. The Rev. Henry A. Shultz, some time since appointed pastor of the United Brethren's church in Philadelphia, was admitted as member, in virtue of his office.

The Treasurer of the Society thereupon presented his report, which will be found below.

Certain amendments to the constitution, which had been proposed at the last general meeting, were again taken up, discussed, and finally adopted.

The annual report of the Board of Directors having been read, a resolution was passed, that, in connexion with this report, a statement of the yearly receipts and disbursements, as also an extract from the minutes of the general meetings, should in future be published in the Missionary Intelligencer.

The result of the votes cast for the various officers of the Society was thereupon made known, and appeared to be the following:

President—Rev. Andrew Benade.
Vice-President—Rev. John G. Herman.
Treasurer—Rev. Philip H. Goepp.
Secretary—Rev. John C. Brickenstein.
Assistant Directors—Rev. Wm. Eberman, Brethren John F. Rauch, Charles D. Bishop, John Micksch.

Auditors—Brethren John F. Wolle, John Oerter, Jacob Wolle.

The meeting was then closed by the singing of the hymn,

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c. &c.

Amount of collection, $47.20.

Report of the Directors of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen, submitted at the annual Meeting held in Bethlehem, September 14th, 1843.

1. *The Mission in New Fairfield, Upper Canada.*

Owing to various circumstances, the service of this mission has undergone considerable changes during the period of time just elapsed. After the departure from New Fairfield of Brother and Sister Henry Bachman, in May of last year, under the pressure of severe family afflictions, our dear and aged Brother and Sister Abraham Luckenbach were supported in their labours only by the assistance of the single Brother Lewis Kampman; and, when he also was called away at the beginning of November, the whole burden of the missionary work rested upon them—as it appeared then, for an indefinite period of time. They undertook it, however, with cheerful and willing hearts. We have cause to mention with thankfulness, that our good Lord strengthened this our Brother and Sister in an especial manner during this season of trial, so that the work suffered no neglect in any essential point; and that, when in February of this year Brother Luckenbach was

seized with an inflammation of the breast, and incapacitated from attending to his duties, the Lord in his wisdom so ordered events, that Brother H. Bachman returned to New Fairfield during the same month, after having lost his wife at Lititz, on January 3d of this year. He arrived at the very time when his assistance had become indispensably necessary. However, after the lapse of three weeks, this brother was also laid upon the bed of sickness, under a relapse of the typhus fever, which had attacked him during his stay in Lititz.

In consequence of these distressing circumstances, neither the religious services nor the schools could receive the attention of the missionaries from March 20th till April 8th. On one of the Sundays which occurred during this period, their interpreter, the Indian Brother Ezra, was authorized to conduct the services as well as he was able. Both the missionaries had, however, become so far convalescent, that they were enabled to hold the meetings during the Passion-week and at Easter; although, after the conclusion of this season, Brother Luckenbach found himself necessitated to desist from such exertions; and Brother Bachman, whose perfect restoration to health was very slow, could continue his labours only in much weakness.

Under these circumstances it was a matter of great rejoicing, that Brother Jesse Vogler, who had meanwhile been called from Westfield to take the place of Brother Luckenbach in New Fairfield, arrived there already on June 4th, accompanied by his wife and children. His arrival took place whilst the congregation were assembled in church, and when they had just been informed of his call to that place, and hopes had been expressed of his speedy coming. Great, therefore, was the joy on both sides, and cordial the welcome, when they beheld them, especially as Brother and Sister Vogler were known to most of the brethren and sisters, from their former residence in New Fairfield. Brother and Sister Luckenbach, however, were thus, after repeated, and at length urgently expresssed desires, relieved from their faithful and blessed ministrations of twenty-three years' continuance on this mission; and were enabled, after having taken a warm and touching leave of the Indian congregation and their fellow labourers, and being accompanied by their love and blessings, to commence their journey to Bethlehem on June 22d, where they arrived in safety and good health on July 21st.

With respect to the internal condition of this mission, it may be said with truth, that the faithful ministration of the word of life and the holy sacraments to the Indian congregation, has, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, been of service to many a soul, in producing a knowledge of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and in the establishing of true Christianity. We take the liberty to present the language of some of them on this subject.

One of the Indian brethren, in conversation with his teacher, said: "When I reflect upon my past life, yielding myself to sin, and suffering evil passions to govern me, I am filled with deep

shame; and yet, I also rejoice that the spirit of God has at length been enabled to effect an entrance into my depraved heart, and to free me from the dominion of sin; so that it is now my abhorrence, and I feel a change both of mind and heart, and an ever-increasing, strengthening and confirming of my faith, through the hearing of the word of God."

Another made this declaration: "Since some time I have been led to look deeper into my depraved heart, as it became evident to me that I was not yet animated by the desire to please the Saviour in all things, but rather sought only my own pleasure. This often caused me great fears, and I began to entertain doubts concerning my state of grace. It has now, however, become clear to me, that the Saviour will not reject me on that account; but will, on the contrary, free me ever more and more from the evil that is in my heart, and this affords me great comfort."

Beautiful, and evincing a truly Christian mind, were the expressions of an aged sister, on the occasion of the departure of a grandchild: "I love my grandchild very much indeed," said she, "and pity my daughter on account of her loss; but when I reflect how strong the right of the Creator to his creatures, and of the Saviour to the children whom he has saved by his blood, how happy they will be with him, and what a bliss it is to be taken from the world and the power of Satan for ever, I dare not hesitate to yield the child freely into his hands."

But, alas! there is no lack of instances of persons who still continue more under the dominion of sin than of grace; or of such who are very slothful in their Christian walk, and therefore subject to many changes. Thus it happens, that the accounts of the missionaries make frequent mention of the exclusion and re-admission of members; of the commission of offences, and repentant prayers for pardon. Such poor, weak souls, are dealt with in much patience, and their time of return quietly awaited; and experience has taught, that by such a course many a poor wandering sheep has again been brought back into the arms of the good Shepherd; whilst, by a too severe exercise of church discipline, which cuts off all means of return, or at least renders very difficult the opportunities for such return, it might perhaps have been irretrievably lost. An example of this we find in the daughter of Sister Christiana Jacob, late Shebasch, an old and well-known national helper. She was born in Old Fairfield, and in her youth had become a communicant member of the church, continuing to live a quiet and blameless life, till the period when she was left a young widow, by the death of her husband. Then she suddenly departed from the course she had hitherto pursued, joined the heathen living on Grand river, in opposition to all better advice, and married a second time. After the lapse of several years, however, she separated from her husband again, and about six years since returned with her children to her mother at New Fairfield, where, contrary to all expectations, she continued her evil course of life. Towards the end of January of this year she contracted a

fatal disease, in consequence of having partaken immoderately of wild honey, and by this means was brought into great distress of mind, on account of the life which she had led. She sought the forgiveness of the Saviour and of his congregation; and, after a penitent acknowledgment of her errors, she was re-admitted to the privileges of the church. Her departure took place a few days later, after she had shortly before very distinctly answered the question, "Whether she were assured that the Saviour would receive her departing soul in grace?" with a partially broken yet cheerful glance—"Yes, I trust in the Saviour; he will be gracious to me."

The celebration of the "Congregation Festival," on September 17th, of last year, when a young girl, who had grown up in their midst, was baptized, was especially distinguished on account of the fact, that, just fifty years had elapsed since the establishment of an Indian congregation, composed of Delawares and Monseys, at the place called Old Fairfield. And it was a source of joy and humble thanks to the Lord, that he had evinced much patience and forbearance towards this congregation; and through many and various changes had graciously preserved it to himself; as well as it was a subject of warm and heartfelt prayers, that He might thenceforth also manifest himself as a faithful Shepherd, and a Helper in times of distress.

During the course of these fifty years, one hundred and twenty-six individuals had departed, and been buried, in Old Fairfield. After its destruction, in 1813, during the flight and temporary abode of the congregation on the western shores of Lake Ontario, twenty more were added to that number; and after their return and settlement in New Fairfield, two hundred and eighty-five; making the total number of deaths amount to four hundred and thirty-one. Four hundred and thirty-two children and one hundred and one adults received the rite of holy baptism; one hundred and six were admitted to a participation of the holy communion; one hundred and eleven were received into the congregation, and forty-eight couples united in the bonds of matrimony. Twenty-seven years had elapsed since the founding of New Fairfield, and eleven years since the consecration of the new church.

In his account of the celebration of this festival, Brother A. Luckenbach makes the following remarks: "The in-gathering of the North American Indians has always made but slow progress; although it appears to be increasing, through the activity of other Christian denominations in this portion of the missionary field.—Still, much remains to be desired and done. Our Pattawattamies are still very wild and shy, seeking no spiritual communion with us, and rather flying from the light of the gospel; and, as they are constantly moving from one hunting-ground to another, nothing remains but the hope, that, in time, their ears too will be opened to receive the message of peace."

The construction of the new school-house, which was noticed in our last annual report, was finished in October, of last year.

It is situated between the mission dwellings, and contiguous to the church; and distinguishes itself from the other buildings of the town by the style of its architecture, its coating of white paint, and large windows. The school-room has been well provided with tables, benches and a stove, as well as with a good supply of school-books, slates and writing materials. These arrangements have had an advantageous influence upon the attendance at school, and the diligence of the children. From thirty to forty scholars, of both sexes, receive instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Beside the amount of the cost of this school-house, which was appropriated from the annuity, of which our Indians received from the Canadian government, one hundred and fifty dollars have been advanced to them, from the same fund, for the purchase of Indian corn and other provisions; and it is their purpose to make use of the same resources in the erection of a saw-mill upon their land.

The Indian-corn fields, owing to frosts and unfavourable weather, yielded but half the usual crop this season; and even this could only be preserved by a strict watch from the depredations of the squirrels, which issued from the forests in vast numbers. In spite of this circumstance, however, all sorts of provisions remained at an extraordinary low price, at the end of the year,—lower, in fact, than they had ever been before. The winter, too, had been unusually severe: from the middle of November till to the beginning of April, the earth was covered with a deep snow, so that a large portion of the cattle, which had to seek its nourishment in the woods, perished. The sudden transition from winter to warm spring weather, was detrimental to the sugar-harvest, and produced also a breaking up of the ice and a freshet in the Thames. The latter was the cause of a great misfortune, which occurred in Delaware-town, distant about thirty miles from New Fairfield. A company of sixteen persons, who were on their return from church, in that place, had entered a flat, for the purpose of crossing the swollen stream, the bridge having been carried away by the flood. On their passage, and quite near to the bank, they were driven by a strong current against a tree, which hung over the water, and, in their endeavours to pass around it, the flat unfortunately dipped water and began to sink. In consequence of this, they were all compelled to cling to the tree and its branches, in order to sustain themselves above water, till assistance could arrive. A small boat, which had hastened to their relief, was upset through the carelessness of the first person who attempted to enter it; he sank into the flood, and, whilst under the water, seized another man by the leg, and held him so firmly, that both were drowned. A considerable time elapsed before another boat could arrive; and when it did arrive, it was only large enough to contain one person beside the oarsman. In consequence of this delay, two others, having become benumbed by cold, lost their hold of the tree and sank into the water. The last of their number

were compelled to remain in this distressing situation for three hours—and among them was the Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Flood, who ceased not to admonish his fellow-sufferers to turn to the Lord in prayer, and besought them not to lose courage. This estimable man had paid a visit to New Fairfield some weeks previous, in the company of a Monsey Indian, his interpreter; (being engaged in proclaiming the word of God among the Monsey and Chippewa Indians;) on which occasion he made an address to our people. Thus, also, at a period prior to this, they had received a visit from an aged and venerable itinerant preacher, Rev. Mr. Osgood, who has for many years been very active in Upper Canada, as well as in England, in establishing schools for the education of poor children. He edified the congregation by an awakening discourse, and concluded with a cordial address to the children; and, upon his departure, left a number of books for the school.

During the course of the year 1842, two adults and eight children were baptized; one person was received into the congregation; four were admitted to the holy communion, and three adults and two children departed. At the close of the year, the congregation numbered one hundred and fifty-seven members.

2. *Mission in Westfield, Indian Territory.*

Since the departure of Brother and Sister Vogler, whose call to New Fairfield has been mentioned above, Brother and Sister Micksch have had the sole charge of this mission from the beginning of May till the present time. The separation of these families was very painful, after having served together in this new field for nearly seven years, and after having experienced, during this time, many trials as well as many proofs of the merciful assistance of the Lord. It was a source of great encouragement to the family that remained, that at this very time the mission rejoiced in a long-desired awakening of hearts; as was evident in an especial degree during the celebration of the Passion-week and Easter festival. The Indians listened with deep emotion to the narrative of the sufferings and death of our Lord, and many of them passed the night of great Sabbath till to the dawn of Easter-day, in the church, employed in singing and prayer. At the conclusion of the festival, those of them, who, during its continuance, had been especially awakened by the Spirit of God, held a special meeting, in which they expressed themselves in a very touching manner concerning the state of their hearts. Brother Micksch, in speaking of this outpouring of grace, thus expresses himself: "During the past week it has caused me to shed many tears, when I beheld how the careless and indolent were awakened, and the dry bones shaken, and how some of the unbaptized prayed so pressingly and repeatedly for baptism, that I was daily compelled to offer up the prayer to the Lord, 'Teach us to know thy will aright, and give us wisdom and grace!'" From a later communi-

cation received from him, we learn that this movement of renewed life was not a mere passing excitement, but promised to be permanent.

The period previous to this outpouring of grace, also, was not destitute of proofs of the power and effect of the precious word of God. It was a circumstance well calculated to elevate the courage of the missionaries, and to induce them never to despair of any soul, that an old servant of sin, when stretched upon his death-bed, came to reflect upon his state, and was filled with grief on account of his sins, and after having made a candid confession of them, sought and found grace; and was thus enabled to exclaim, before his departure: "Now do I wait for my Lord and Saviour, till He come and call me hence. I know that He, the merciful Saviour, has forgiven all, whereby I have grieved Him." Thus was it also a source of great happiness to them, that a heathen, on the bed of death, earnestly desired the rite of baptism to be administered to him, and in the midst of his joy, for the grace he had received, departed full of the confidence of faith.

On the other hand, those who yet wandered in error, and were still held in the service of sin, could find a wholesome warning in the mournful case of an Indian, who had been excluded from the congregation, and was killed in a drunken brawl; as also in that of another, who lost his life in consequence of his clothes having taken fire whilst in a state of intoxication.

The missionaries devote all possible care and attention to the day-school, in order, in this respect also to meet the wishes of the United States' government. According to the report of the condition of their school, during the last year, transmitted to the government, eighteen boys and eight girls were receiving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Two hours, daily, are devoted to teach sewing to the girls. The more advanced of the scholars have also been taught to read the Delaware tongue. In general this school is well attended, and the progress of the children very evident and pleasing. Besides the day or week school, a Sunday-school, of twenty children and fourteen adults was opened in August, of last year, with good success. As the church in Westfield had become decayed, and as, for a long time, they had suffered from want of space, especially on the side occupied by the sisters, our missionaries directed their thoughts to the erection of a new building. The main difficulty which they encountered, however, was in the procuring of the necessary timber. The consideration that the school-room was too small for the number of children in attendance, finally induced the brethren to petition government for the erection of a spacious school-house, which, by a judicious arrangement, might also be rendered serviceable for a church. This plan has received our consent; and it now remains to be seen, whether their petition will meet with a favourable reception.

According to an arrangement lately entered into with the United States' agent, one-half of the amount of the annuity of four

hundred dollars, allowed by government, will, in future, be paid in merchandise.

The season, during the latter part of the summer and fall of last year, had been unusually dry; still all descriptions of vegetables throve well, and provisions were very low in price. They experienced a severe winter, which continued till April. From any unusual sickness or epidemics, they were mercifully preserved.

In November of last year, they received a visit from several members of the Society of Friends, who were travelling in those regions, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the situation of the Indians, and with the chiefs of the Delaware nation. They were present during the Sunday services, and in conclusion addressed the congregation, when they presented their credentials, according to the purport of which it was made their duty to endeavour to obtain all possible information concerning the degree of morality and civilization to be found among the Indians. On the following morning, after the meeting for the monthly concert of prayer, one of them delivered a very edifying discourse; and in the afternoon of the same day they took a very friendly leave, with the declaration, that in all their journeys among the Indians they had nowhere found so numerous a body of worshipers of God as in that place.

In the course of the year 1842, two adults and seven children received the rite of holy baptism; two were admitted to the holy communion; and one adult and four children departed. At the close of the year, the Indian congregation in Westfield consisted of 35 communicant members; of 40 that were received and baptized; of 45 baptized and 12 unbaptized children; of 20 who had been excluded from the church: total, together with some new people, 152.

Report of the Treasurer of the United Brethren's Society for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, from September 5, 1842, *to August*, 1843.

RECEIPTS.

I. Contributions from members of the Society.			
Collection on the day of Annual Meeting, 1842, - - - - -	$67 29		
From members in Litiz, -	$12 00		
From individual members, -	5 50		
	17 50		
			$84 79
II. Interest moneys received, - -	$4,903 23½		
Off—interest paid to trustees of Theological Seminary, - -	1,200 00		
			3,703 23½
III. A legacy bequeathed by Nathaniel Smith, Of Flushing, (Long Island,) - -			2,000 00
			$5,788 02½

DISBURSEMENTS.

I. Sundry expenses—			
For transcribing Report of Directors,		62½	
" binding do. do.	$ 3	20	
" freight from Easton of do.		37½	
" printing and distributing do.	11	10	
" postage, - - - - -	4	78¾	
" counsellors' fees paid to Porter & Hepburn, and other expenses, - - - -	151	37½	
" stationery and sundries, -	11	72¾	
" new Account Book, - -	10	00	
			$193 18¼
II. Expenses on account of land in Erie Co.,			
For taxes, paid James Miles, -	115	97	
" legal expenses, - - -	21	93	
" one year's salary of James Miles,	60	00	
" printing of blank leases, -	10	00	
			207 90
III. Placed to reserve account the amount of legacy of Nathaniel Smith, - -			2,000 00
IV. Placed to contingent fund, - - -			500 00
V. Contribution to mission diacony, - -			2,800 00
Surplus of receipts, - -			86 94¼
			$5,788 02½

V. RECENT AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

1. ST. KITTS.

The brethren Peter and Benjamin Ricksecker, in their letter to the editor of the Intelligencer, request pecuniary assistance from the friends of our missions in the United States, to enable them to build a place of worship at *Bethel*, on the island of St. Kitts. The following extract from their letter of February 6th, 1844, is submitted:—

We are told in holy writ that there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth; and will there not be joy over such who aid in converting souls to Christ? This we can do in various ways. Some are called to go forth to heathen lands, to preach the word of salvation, deeming nothing too hard so that they may serve the Lord and promote his kingdom upon the earth, depending on Him from whom alone help can come. Others, again, are called upon to give of that substance which the Lord has given them. With these views, we feel encouraged to lay our petition before you, hoping that you will not take it amiss, and may the Lord give

success to the undertaking. We have repeatedly called upon the brethren of the Unity's Elders' Conference for permission to build a place of worship at *Bethel*, but owing to the heavy debt resting on the mission fund, this our request was of necessity denied. We therefore proposed to them to allow us a certain sum, pledging ourselves to make up the deficiency, which will amount to about one thousand dollars. Now, when we consider that this sum must be made up, not among the rich, but among the poor negroes, many of whom have not the necessaries, much less the comforts of life, and that they but lately contributed towards the damages sustained by the earthquake of last year, we have but little to expect from this island, and so would certainly despair of realizing our wishes, were it not for the cheering hope that the Lord will help us, and raise up friends who are willing to assist us with their substance as well as with their prayers, in this his great cause. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on the 3d February, 1844. The building is to be of frame, which is considered to be more safe, on account of earthquakes, to which this island is subject. And now we have laid our wants before you, with the hope of obtaining some relief, for which, be assured, you will be abundantly rewarded, through grace, by Him who delighteth in the works of the righteous, and whose word tells us "to cast our bread upon the waters, and after many days we shall find it." We cannot suffer our people to worship longer in their present church without injury to the congregation, as the Bethel flock meets for divine service in a *thatched shed*, which must be propped to prevent it from falling down; and is a spot infested by centipedes, and all kinds of vermin.

We celebrated Christmas as follows: On the 24th of December we had a service in the evening, but without a love-feast, and sang several anthems, accompanied with a seraphine. On the 25th, or Christmas day, we had a public service at 11 o'clock A. M., then a public meeting for the children, new people, candidates, &c. &c. and finally a meeting for the members of the congregation: in the evening, a musical singing meeting. Although we had frequent showers of rain, the chapel was well filled.

On the 26th of December we had again public services and a love-feast, with about or above 100 children of the infantine class; afterwards our day and Sunday-school children, about 500 in number, recited scripture texts and verses from our hymn-book. In the evening we had a concluding meeting of the festival.

On the 27th the members of our Friendly Society had their yearly meeting and love-feast, about 1000 persons being present. The number of the society amounted to 1209 members.

On the 28th our school children recited a Christmas dialogue, many ladies and gentlemen being present, and were highly pleased with the recitations and singing of the children. One boy sang solos according to notes. Several boys are now able to play our common tunes on the seraphine in our meetings; and we sing musical pieces with three, and sometimes four voices.

The last Sunday in the year 1843, our church (in Basseterre) was too small, and I think we had about 2000 hearers. In Basseterre we have in our spiritual charge about 2578 souls, in Bethesda 1529, and in Bethel 318 individuals.

To-morrow, February 8th, we shall celebrate a day of thanksgiving to almighty God, in accordance with the proclamation of our Governor, for the Lord's gracious protection, vouchsafed to us during the great earthquake of last year. May the Lord continue to deal with us in mercy, and not according to our deserts! Such visitations as the earthquake alluded to, are most awful! May they be sanctified to us, and lead sinners to Christ!

Our dear Brother Zorn has conquered, (writes Brother Peter Ricksecker) and obtained the victory. But we are following him; and when I see my younger colleagues fall before me, I may sing—

Come soon, oh come,
Ye hours! wherein for ever,
With hosts of saints, I too shall have the favour
To see my Lord!
With joy I for him wait;
Who knows, but I this day may leave the body,
Called forth to meet the Bridegroom?
May he find me ready!
I long to be with him—at home!
Come soon, oh come!

[See Brethren's Hymn Book, No. 1178, 3.

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2. JAMAICA.

The following letter, recently received from Brother Francis R. Holland, will richly reward every one who will peruse its interesting contents:

Fairfield, January 31st, 1844.

Dear Brother,—You will have heard that we were called, on the first of November of last year, to mourn the departure of Br. Blandford to a better world, where faith and hope shall cease, and love remain alone! After the many painful occurrences of last year, we feel especially thankful that all the missionaries are at present enjoying pretty good health. We have in our midst a number of weakly persons, who, like creaking doors, are still hanging on the hinges; when these are not quite laid up, they consider themselves well. I believe all are at present as well as can reasonably be expected. The arrival of the Brethren and Sisters Lichtenthæler and Friebele cheered us and strengthened our hands in the work we are doing. After having heard that their appointments had not been sent to them by the U. E. C., before the beginning of September last, we hardly anticipated the pleasure of having them with us before Christmas, and we were astonished to hear with what expedition they prepared and set off. Br. and Sr. Lichtenthæler came by way of Santa Cruz, where they spent a few days very pleasantly with our brethren and sisters. Br. and

Sr. Friebele sailed from Philadelphia somewhat later; but the voyage to Kingston was accomplished in ten days and a half! At the latter place they met Br. and Sr. Lichtenthæler, and the whole party reached Fairfield together about the middle of December. Being absent at the time on a holiday excursion, I did not get to see them till the 23d of December, when I returned to Fairfield. As I had not yet been to the north side of the island, nor seen our station, Irwin Hill, near Montego Bay, I determined to take sufficient time for the purpose, and abstract myself for a few weeks from the multifarious cares and engagements under which I, as well as others, have of late been placed.

On the 10th of December I kept the services at New-Eden, and from thence continued on my route to New-Fulneck, where I spent a few days, and was able to make myself, in a small degree, useful, in assisting brother North, as Br. Pfeiffer was from home for a few days. Taking new Carmel on my way, I went on to New-Hope, where Br. Blandford had been stationed. Here I remained over Sunday, and kept the usual services. New-Hope is one of the most delightful spots I have ever seen: it stands within a few paces of the sea-shore, and at times the murmuring, and again the dashing of the waves, make solemn music; this, together with the beautiful trees, the setting sun and verdant hills, draw the heart up from nature to nature's God. Nor is the *moral* prospect less delightful. Some hours after my arrival, a few of the negro brethren asked permission to ring the bell for an evening meeting: of course I cheerfully assented, and at 7 o'clock I had the pleasure of meeting several hundred people in the chapel. On Sunday the order and quietness were delightful. The neatness and cleanliness, too, of the people are more conspicuous here than at several of our other stations. Upon the whole, the New-Hope people show, in an eminent degree, their faith by their works. To the support of their ministers, for their mission debt, for the sufferers by the earthquake in Antigua, &c., they have contributed most handsomely in proportion to their means. As a congregation, they are in their first love; may they never leave it! From New-Hope I returned to New-Carmel, and in Br. North's company proceeded to Irwin Hill by way of Beaufort. Irwin Hill is delightfully situated in the midst of a highly cultivated district, about six miles from the pretty town of Montego Bay. The scenery on the north side, while it loses the wildness and grandeur which distinguish a large portion of the south side, is still sufficiently varied by gentle hills, cultivated cane-fields, neat residences, populous negro villages, surrounded by groves of cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, as to be highly picturesque. The excellent roads and neatly trimmed log-wood hedges, present a perfect contrast to the rough mountain-tracks and tangled vines and underwood, that distinguish a great part of Manchester parish.

Irwin Hill being twenty-eight miles distant from any of our stations, the minister is but seldom visited by his brethren. Br. Heath was staying there for a few months, having exchanged with

Br. Buchner for a time, to give the latter the benefit of mountain air, after his late illness. On both evenings of our stay there, we had service in the chapel, which was pretty well attended. On one evening I addressed the people, and on the next Br. North did the same. We returned from our visit much pleased with what we had seen and heard, and encouraged to go on in our calling to spread the Redeemer's kingdom. At Beaufort we were informed by Br. Kiergaard of Br. and Sr. Friebele and Lichtenthæler's arrival at Fairfield. At Fulneck I was rejoiced by meeting with your kind note, together with a large bundle of letters from home. On the next day, December 23d, I once more reached Fairfield in safety, and welcomed our dear brethren, my countrymen, and on that account too I was glad to see them and converse with them of our home, and our fatherland. The interest which is felt in our training-school, and the valuable assistance received, have cheered my heart and encouraged me at a time when I almost felt myself *alone* in this work. For the articles of clothing for the lads, I would beg you to return to the kind sisters, the cordial thanks of myself and of my scholars, who appear to be delighted with their students' frocks. For the donation in money, I would also return hearty thanks, and pray that the Lord would reward all the kind donors a hundred fold, and enable them all to feel a pleasure in contributing to the spread of His kingdom. I have now built a school-house for our institution; the cost, with all the fixtures, tables, beds, &c. about four hundred dollars. The house is forty feet by twenty, and will comfortably accommodate from fourteen to eighteen scholars. The cost of the building has been defrayed in part by contributions from the United States, and partly by the profits on a quantity of goods from England, which we have sold here for the express purpose of paying for the building. The Fairfield congregation has helped materially; some gave a few days' labour, others sold shingles, boards, &c. *cheap*. I have now also a worthy assistant, for whose support in future I should like to have some provision made. May the Lord incline the hearts of our brethren and friends to come to the help of this institution, for though it is small and weakly conducted, it is *all important* for the successful carrying on of the missionary work by the Brethren's church in the West Indies and Africa. From the missionary band in Africa we have cheering letters, the last dates 29th August. The lives of his servants had been precious in the sight of the Lord. All were then in good health, and the Lord had inclined the hearts of the people to receive His messengers in love. The heathen brought their children to school, and were inquiring after the "good word." We have just sent three lads from our training-school to the Mico Institution in Kingston, there to remain for two years longer before being employed as teachers. Thus we are enabled to take new recruits into our own school. The lads had made good progress here and were much affected at parting. I was glad to perceive that they were attached to the place. Two young men, the first fruits of the Fairfield training-school, are

already employed as teachers, and have hitherto given entire satisfaction, even beyond what the brethren expected. A third went with Br. Rüs to Africa, where he appears to be useful.

At the conference held here on the 10th of January ult., Br. and Sr. Lichtenthæler were appointed to reside at Fairfield, and Br. and Sr. Friebele at New Carmel. Br. Elliot of New Carmel goes to Irwin Hill, and Br. Buchner to Bethany, as successor to Br. Robbins, Br. Feurig is appointed to Nazareth; New Eden and New Hope are vacant!

Remember your unworthy brother at the throne of grace, and believe him affectionately to be yours in Jesus.

F. R. Holland.

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3. BASEL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The latest advices received by the Society from their missionaries on the coast of Guinea were of the 14th of September. At that date, the whole missionary colony had removed from Fredericksgave (the government plantation) to Acropong, the principal village of the Aquapim territory, with the exception of Mrs. Rüs and her infant, who still remained at Usser. When Mr. Rüs and his coadjutors, Widman and Halleur, first arrived at Acropong, on the 17th June, with five of the negro emigrants, they found the former dwellings of the missionaries, together with the garden and plantation, in such a ruinous state, that it became necessary to set to work immediately to build new houses. In the meantime, they occupied a house in the village belonging to an acquaintance of Mr. Rüs, who was kind enough to offer it for their use, and some deserted cabins. They were faithfully assisted in their work by the natives, who seemed much pleased at the return of the missionaries to their country, and showed them great kindness. As soon as sufficient accommodation had been provided, the remainder of the emigrants, left under the care of George Thompson, were sent for from Fredericksgave. When fairly settled, the missionaries intend to open a school at Acropong, and by degrees in the villages of Adukrong, Lethe, and Abude. Thus the Lord appears to bless and prosper the work of his servants: may they shew themselves faithful even to the end! They had already had the grief to lose one of the most promising of their negro associates, the youth David Robertson, from Jamaica, who died of dysentery at Fredericksgave, where he had been compelled to remain by ill health. The conduct of the negro colonists was in general such as to inspire good hopes of their usefulness.

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4. MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

1. Br. D. Lichtenthæler, of St. Kitts, has been called to the service of the Mission in Antigua; his place will be supplied by Br. D. Nedwill, of Antigua.

2. Br. Thomas L. Badham, having been married at Gracehill, in Ireland, to Sr. Martha Christie, sailed with his wife, from London, on the 28th of October. As far as Barbadoes, they were to be accompanied by Sr. Elizabeth Smith, who had accepted a proposal of marriage from Br. J. Ellis, superintendent of that Mission.

3. Br. Herman Voss, of the Antigua Mission, has accepted a call to the service of the Mission in the Danish Islands, and Br. J. Chapman Cooke, of St. Croix, an appointment to serve the Mission in Antigua.

4. Br. and Sr. Geissler and Sr. Mary Schäfer, reached St. Thomas on the 30th of October.

5. Br. and Sr. J. Gottlob Müller, of Friedensthal, have retired from a twenty-five years' service of the Mission in the Danish Islands.

6. On the 9th of September, Br. and Sr. Ullbricht, with their children, arrived at Copenhagen, in safety, from the coast of Greenland.

7. The single Br. Amadeus Reinke, teacher at Nazareth Hall, (Penn.) has been called to the service of the Lord on the island of Jamaica, as teacher of the training-school at Fairfield.

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5. OBITUARY.

(From the Periodical Accounts.)

1. On the 3d of September, it pleased the Lord to translate into eternal rest, our venerable Br. John Beck Holmes, senior bishop of the Brethren's Unity in England, and president of the Yorkshire Conference. He departed at Fulneck, after a short illness, in the 76th year of his age. During a ministerial service of nearly half a century, in various congregations in Great Britain and Ireland, he approved himself a faithful overseer of the Brethren's Church, to whose constitution he was cordially attached, and whose usefulness, both in Christendom and in heathen lands, he was ever desirous to promote. His "History of the Brethren's Church," and "Historical Sketches of the Brethren's Missions," have been read with interest and profit by many persons of all classes and communions. The numerous attendance at his funeral of clergymen of the Church of England, and ministers of other denominations, gave evidence of the respect in which he was held, by all to whom he was known, either personally or by character.

2. He was followed into a blissful eternity after an interval of a few short weeks, by his friend and fellow-overseer, in the Lord's house, Br. Chas. Augustus Pohlman, likewise a bishop of the Brethren's Church, and, till very lately, president of the Provincial (or superintending) Conference of the British province. Though, like his respected senior, a foreigner by birth, he had, like him, spent the greater portion of a long and active life in this country, whose institutions he sincerely valued, and with whose language and literature he was thoroughly conversant. The gentleness of

his character, the amiableness of his disposition, and the integrity of his principles, conciliated for him general regard; and his affectionate demeanour towards the young, and lively interest in their well-being, rendered him a welcome visiter in every family. His spiritual knowledge and experience were solid and extensive, and he delighted to turn them to account, both publicly and privately, for the instruction of others. He possessed a true liturgical spirit, and sought to cherish it among the members of the church, by the occasional composition of hymns and anthems, some of which, especially the latter, are of considerable merit. He departed, at Ockbrook, near Derby, on the 17th of November, the very day before the close of the 66th year of his pilgrimage.

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6. YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF BETHLEHEM, PENN.

Report of the Directors of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Bethlehem, January 14, 1844.

The Directors of the Young Men's Missionary Society, in presenting their Fourth Annual Report, feel it their duty to return heartfelt thanks to the Lord for the many manifestations of His mercy and goodness, which he has been pleased to grant during the past year, and pray that He may continue to look down with approbation and pleasure upon this little work.

A missionary association, whose field of labour is extensive, and which has constant opportunity of doing good, in various ways, and more especially in a pecuniary way, stands in need of the good will and liberality of *men* also; and the increasing number of friends, and the kind support we have received from all sides, are very encouraging, and give us reason to hope, that we, too, may gradually do more and more towards the advancement of Christ's kingdom here upon earth. Although the funds of our society are yet small, and we are not able to assist the general mission cause as much as we might wish, still we feel convinced, that every exertion should be made in order to support a work, which, from the very commencement of our church, has been its distinguishing feature and brightest ornament. For this purpose, also, we would pray, that *that* spirit which induced our forefathers to leave all that was near and dear to them, and go into heathen lands, there to proclaim the tidings of salvation, might be poured out afresh upon us, and inspire us with new zeal and activity in the great and glorious undertaking of spreading the gospel. A wide field is yet open—thousands are groping in darkness, perishing for want of the bread of life. "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few—pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers into His harvest."

During the past year, the monthly meetings of the Society have been regularly held, and we hope not without the Lord's blessing. At these, letters from various missionaries, and also, accounts con-

cerning our mission stations have been read, which we trust have awakened new desires in the hearts of the members to lend an aiding hand to those engaged in so important a calling. Aware that a detailed account of each meeting would prove tedious to our friends, as a great similarity necessarily runs through them all, we have selected only what was of most importance.

At the stated meeting, held in March, the following resolution was read: "That the Young Men's Missionary Society appropriate a certain sum towards the liquidation of the debt of the Mission Diacony;" and, after due deliberation, it was resolved that *fifty dollars* be appropriated for that purpose.

At the monthly meeting in April, a letter from Br. William H. Warner was read, and also one from Br. William Häuser, president of the Helpers' Conference for the Danish missions, acknowledging the receipt of the catechisms for the instruction of candidates for holy baptism and communion, lately printed for them by our Society.

At the stated meeting, held June 3d, owing to the resignation of David M. Warner, one of the directors, a special *election* was held, according to which William F. Rauch was chosen in his place. Also, a vote of thanks was tendered to the donor of an extensive series of books, a valuable addition to our library. It was deemed of great importance to establish something of the kind in connection with our Society, as members might thus have an opportunity of improving themselves in reading the histories of our church and missions, both of earlier and later times.

At the August meeting, it was resolved to make an appropriation to the sufferers of the late disastrous earthquake in the West Indies; and, after due deliberation, the sum of *forty dollars* was appropriated to the missions on the *Island of Antigua.*

At the November meeting, a letter from the president of the Young Men's Missionary Society of Salem, (N. C.) was communicated; also, one from Br. Joseph Kummer, former member of this Society, now actively engaged in the Island of Santa Cruz.

The number of the active members at the end of the year, amounted to fifty-five, ten more than at the close of last year; thirty-seven of these reside at Bethlehem. The number of honorary members amounted to two hundred and ninety-seven, being an increase of sixty-five since the last annual meeting. Of these, one hundred and fifty-four reside at Bethlehem, fifty-three at Nazareth, twenty-seven at Litiz, twenty-five at Philadelphia, five in New York, some at Salem, (N. C.) and thirty are scattered in various other places.

In the name of the Society, the directors now return their sincere thanks to all those, who have kindly assisted them, either by contributing as honorary members or otherwise; and hope that every thing may be conducted in such a manner as to ensure anew their prayers and good wishes. It is true, our labours of the last year have been very small, but as our resources increase, our means of doing good will be more ample, and our services more efficacious.

Our missionaries in all parts look to us, (who enjoy not only the necessaries, but also the comforts of life,) for aid; and surely we should give of our abundance to those who are in want. Above all things, a grateful heart is pleasing in the eyes of God, and how can we better evidence our gratitude, than by thus assisting his servants. We are told, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" and again, "God loveth a cheerful giver." Reflecting upon these things, and considering what an important trust we have taken in hand as a missionary society, let us begin the year with new resolutions of exerting ourselves to the utmost of our power, praying for the gifts of a proper spirit, which may influence us in all our proceedings. Let us never forget that our time is short, and that much remains to be done, until Christ's kingdom is fully established here upon earth. Let us not be discouraged, but relying upon Him who despised not even the widow's mite, do all we can to hasten on that glorious time, when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

In behalf of the Society.

Report of the Treasurer of the Young Men's Missionary Society.

The amount of money *received* this year is . .		$173.21
As follows: For *Contributions*, . .	$105.80	
" *Donations*, . . .	22.46	
From the *Museum*, . . .	36.24	
Receipts at the last annual meeting,	8.71	
Money *paid out*, ...		93.28
As follows: To the parent Society in Europe, towards the liquidation of the debt, ...	$50.00	
To the West India mission, .	40.00	
For postage, . . .	3.28	
The accounts show a yearly increase of receipts:—		
In 1840, the receipts were .	$25.55	
1841, ...	69.44	
1842, ...	120.78	
1843, ...	173.21	
Total of all receipts since the Society was instituted, ...	$388.98	
The *Donations* in 1840, were . .	$3.87½	
1841, ...	13.30	
1842, . . .	18.87½	
1843, ...	22.46	
Total, . .	$58.51	

Receipts from the *Museum* in 1841, were .		$5.87½
1842, . .		10.71
1843, . .		36.24
Total, . .		$52.82½
Outstanding contributions, not collected,		$14.42½
Within this year, commencing January 6th, 1843, to January 14th, 1844, the receipts, as before specified, were . . .	$173.21	
The balance of last year, ...	41.34½	
Together, . .		$214.55½
The payments as already stated, . . .		93.28
Leaving a balance in the treasury of . . .		$121.27½

RUFUS A. GREIDER, *Treasurer.*

Bethlehem, January 14th, 1844.

(Translated from H. R. Wullschlægel's "Scenes of Real Life, drawn from the History of the Missions of the United Brethren.")

7. SCENES OF MISSIONARY LIFE.

The Hottentot brother, Philip, related the following concerning his conversion to a company of believing Hottentots, who met from time to time, under the direction of one of their teachers, to communicate their Christian experience, and encourage one another to a faithful progress on the way of salvation.

"I was in the service of a boor, who often read to his servants from the word of God. But I found no pleasure in hearing it, for my greatest enjoyment consisted in mocking the Christian Hottentots; and I often wished for length of days merely, that I might have a longer time to deride the hypocrites, as I called them. If well-meaning persons reminded me of my wicked practices, and told me that I would draw upon myself the vengeance of God, I generally replied, 'God would have much to do, if he wished to notice every thing men do; besides, he will not even know *me*, for I am a heathen, and he is the God of Christians.' But at a later period I found, to my consternation, that He will be also *my judge*. On one occasion, I had played the violin to a dance, and drank so freely that I became completely intoxicated. The next morning I was to be at my master's, and commenced my journey, drunk as I was; but when I reached the banks of a stream, which I was obliged to cross, the thought that the rapid current might carry me away, filled me with so much fear, that I went back to sleep myself sober. When I returned to my master, he asked me, where I had staid so long? Instead of answering him, I asked if

pardon could be found with God for so great a sinner as I? He said, 'Yes, He receives sinners; turn to Him.' But when I asked further, how I must pray to God, he answered, 'That I cannot teach you.' This reply filled me with so much indignation, that I went away, thinking, 'Such is the sad lot of us poor Hottentots; the Christians will not even tell us how to pray to God—as if salvation was only for them.'

"One Sunday, my master told me to come into his room with the other servants: I obeyed. He read for us the parable of the pharisee and publican. At first I thought, 'Ah, if I was only as good as this pharisee!' but when I heard that the publican alone, who was a great sinner, and could not so much as lift up his eyes, but only smote his breast and prayed, 'God be merciful to me a sinner,' went home justified, I thought in my heart, 'God be praised! now I have heard how to pray to God, so that He will hear my prayer.' I retired to the fields, and cried in great anguish of mind, 'God be merciful to me!' but instead of feeling consolation, my heart became still more sorrowful. I went home again, but found no peace. I thought God would cause the house to fall upon me, on account of my sins. If I went out, it seemed to me as if the earth would open under my feet to swallow me up, or as if a flash of lightning might every moment destroy me. This fearful idea took such complete possession of my mind, that I went into the barn and hid myself in the straw during the night; for I thought, if the lightning strikes me here, the straw will also burn, and the flames consume me entirely, so that no traces of me will be found; for I was very much ashamed to have it known that God should thus destroy me on account of my sins.

"Never shall I forget the agony of this sleepless night, nor the joy with which I hailed the dawn of day. I again went out into the field, threw myself upon my face, and uttered the words of the publican's prayer. Suddenly I felt the assurance that God had forgiven me my sins. Oh, what happiness did I then experience! How heartily did I thank God for hearing my prayer! Yes, in my great joy I called upon the trees around me to join with me in thanking and praising God!

"Upon coming home, I said to my master, 'Now I shall go to Gnadenthal;' but he did not wish to part with me, and told me, that the teachers there would put me on board a ship, and sell me for a slave in a far-off country; that they often shot such as would not submit to them; and that their Hottentots were almost starved to death. I answered, 'I care not, if only my soul is saved.' When he perceived that I was determined to go to Gnadenthal, he reluctantly consented. I came to Gnadenthal, besought permission to reside here, and to my great joy received it. When I reflect upon the goodness of the Lord, I adore his grace vouchsafed to me; but nevertheless I must take shame to myself for my numberless shortcomings. My only desire now is, to remain the property of my Lord and Saviour."

THE PRAYER OF THE NEGROES FOR THEIR TEACHER.

During the visit of the missionary Brother Schmidt, at Gingee, among the bush negroes in Surinam, in the year 1840, in order to consecrate the place of worship which they had built of their own accord, he became so ill as to be confined to his hammock. Br. S. had taken up his temporary residence in the loft of the chapel, the negroes having made an opening through the ceiling ten feet in length and five in breadth, which they had railed in, thus converting the loft into a kind of gallery. From this place Br. S. could see and hear every thing that occurred in the body of the building below. He says: "Owing to my illness, I feared that I should be unable to keep the religious services in the evening; but when the natives began to flock in, the negro *Br. Frederick* came up into the loft, and kneeling aside of my hammock, in great distress, he offered up a most touching prayer, in which he represented to the Lord, 'What would become of them, if He would permit their dear teacher to remain dangerously ill, or even to die? Then nobody would again visit them as a teacher. The Lord might, therefore, have pity upon the poor negroes, and soon restore me to health; for He knew very well, that if they were ever to be reclaimed from their heathenish ways, they needed, especially at this very time, to have a missionary resident among them. The Lord might then be pleased not to reject, but graciously to hear their poor prayers.'—When Frederick arose from his knees, another negro, Brother *Job*, began to pray for me, below in the chapel, with the utmost fervour of spirit. Heart-affecting, in truth, were the simple but sincere prayers of these children of the woods, and I could not refrain from shedding tears, and crying with them to the Lord. And He heard our united prayers, so that I was enabled in a few days to attend a most blessed service of prayer and thanksgiving in the midst of this interesting people."

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8. DONATIONS

Acknowledged by the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Jan. 3d, 1844.	From a lady of Philadelphia, per Rev. Mr. Webster, a donation to the missions of the United Brethren's Church, ...	$5.00
March 1.	From another lady of Philadelphia, per Rev. Mr. Webster, a donation appropriated for St. Kitts mission, ...	25.00
"	From a lady of Philadelphia, per Rev. Thomas Allen, in aid of the missionaries of the United Brethren,	10.00
"	From a Friend, Philadelphia, ...	5.00

The complete list of donations to the missions of our church, from our American congregations, will appear in the next number of the Intelligencer.

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